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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selected Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1871. NO. 87.

1872.
The Pittsburgh Commercial.
A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.

The "Presidential year" is always a reading year with the American people. It imposes extraordinary duties on journals from which the people may unusually expect not only the news of the day, but intelligent discussion of public questions and enunciation of opinions. While this is true in a general sense, the year before us is likely, in a political sense, to be one of unusual interest;—the Democratic party is breaking up, and there are indications of alliances and purposes altogether novel in our politics. The elections of the past year have resulted in almost an unbroken series of Republican victories. General Grant's administration has received the unequivocal indorsement of the American people; and there is every indication now that, as the Republican candidate, he will be re-elected President. As an Independent Republican Paper the COMMERCIAL will in the future, as in the past, render an undeviating support to REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES, holding that the good of the Republic requires that the Government should remain in the hands of the party that saved it in the great life-or-death struggle. In the future as in the past it will speak its own views regarding men and measures, holding that through free discussion only can safe conclusions be reached and the independence of the press preserved. In this regard we can say simply that the COMMERCIAL will be true to itself and its established character.

As a NEWSPAPER, nothing will be spared to maintain the position which the COMMERCIAL has always held among the leading journals of the day, for news enterprise as well as for independent opinions. This year, at home and abroad, will be full of interest. European politics are agitated, and the American reader will likely find much in them to attract his attention. At home all is life and push. Railroads are being constructed everywhere; new projects are almost daily proclaimed; population is increasing; enterprise intelligently directed was never so well rewarded, and the prospect for wonderful activities of our country is, to say the least, extremely encouraging. With all these things the COMMERCIAL is intimately identified, and as a BUSINESS PAPER, at the center of the greatest manufacturing district on the continent, has constantly in view whatever of interest readers may reasonably expect to see in its columns,—especially CAREFULLY PREPARED MARKET REPORTS, MANUFACTURING INTELLIGENCE and GENERAL NEWS, collected at home and from abroad.

To our patrons we have only words of cheer. With some of our readers we have held pleasant relations of years. It will be our aim to deserve the continuance of these relations for many years to come. We feel proud in the fact that the COMMERCIAL wields an influence second to no journal in the State. Its readers as a general thing are the influential, intelligent classes. In a circle of hundreds of miles, embracing nearly the whole of Pennsylvania, much of Ohio, West Virginia and States beyond, it is the favorite in the counting-house, the office, the store and the family, especially of business and cultivating classes. To hold this place will be our constant effort.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Prince of Wales.

LONDON, December 18.—Noon—The morning bulletin from Sandringham announces that the Prince of Wales slept well all night, and his condition in all respects is satisfactory. Prayers were offered in all the churches yesterday for his complete restoration.

The Queen will leave Windsor to-morrow for Osborne, where she will stay during the holidays.

LONDON, December 18.—An official bulletin from Sandringham says the Prince of Wales has passed a quiet day. Bilegg, the Prince's groom, died to-day, from typhoid fever, contracted at about the same time with his Royal Highness.

Reduction of the Russian Army.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 18.—In consequence of the Pacific circular note from Count Andrassy to the diplomatic representatives of the Austrian Empire abroad, Czar Alexander has issued a decree granting furloughs to fifty thousand men of the Russian army.

The "Times" on the Message and Documents.

LONDON, December 18.—The *Times* to-day contains an editorial upon American affairs, its topic being President Grant's Message and accompanying documents, full copies of which have been received by mail. The *Times'* article says it is struck with astonishment by the exposition of the unbounded facilities to production of the United States. The *Times* expresses the belief that as a general thing the propositions of the Secretary of the Treasury should be adopted. It nevertheless hopes that the American Congress will reject Secretary Boutwell's proposal for giving subsidies to persons employing American built iron steamships. The *Times* approves of the propositions for incorporating the telegraphs with the Postoffice Department, in relation to the establishment of savings banks, and for modifications of the civil service in the direction of reform.

Bank Run Down—Loss of Life.

LONDON, December 18.—The bark Costalica was run into last night by an unknown vessel off the Isle of Wright and sunk, carrying down seventeen of her crew. The unknown vessel hurried off and made no attempt at assistance.

Normal Meeting of the Geneva Commission.

GENEVA, December 18.—The Commissioners for the arbitration of the Alabama claims held a formal meeting to-day. Count Sclopis, the Italian member of the board, was chosen president, and the Commission adjourned until the 15th of June.

Feasting and Rioting.

LONDON, December 18.—A public rejoicing took place at Windsor to-day over the convalescence of the Prince of Wales. A number of oxen and sheep were roasted by order of the town authorities, and a general feast was held, to which the poor and many other persons were invited.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland forbidding processions or assemblings in Londonderry, the apprentice boys of that city to-day attempted a parade, under the leadership of Johnston, member of Parliament. They were armed to resist their undertaking, but refused, when a force of cavalry and constabulary charged upon them and dispersed the procession. Several persons were severely injured, and for a while there was considerable excitement, but all is quiet this evening.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

DUBLIN, December 18.—The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation forbidding all processions or assemblages in Londonderry. No trouble from the Catholics is anticipated, but the intention of the "Boys of Derry" are unknown, and it is feared they will attempt some offensive demonstrations.

LONDON, December 18.—The *Times* denies that there is any truth in the report that Farewell made an assault on Prince Doness.

The ex-Empress Eugenie sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th for England.

PARIS, December 18.—Meetings of members of the Republican Left and the Union republicans of the Assembly were held yesterday, in opposition to the entry of the Orleans princes into the Assembly. Gambetta was the chief speaker at the latter meeting.

LONDON, December 18.—A special dispatch from Versailles to the *Standard* announces that Romero has gone to Washington to negotiate a loan for the Mexican Government.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 8.—The steamer Colorado, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, December 18.—It is reported that the Allan steamship Company line has been sold to another company.

The Markets.

LONDON, December 18.—Consols, money, 92⅛@92⅜; 5-20s, 92, 92¼; 5-20s, '65, 93½; 5-20s, '67, 93¾; 10s, 91¾.
FRANKFORT, December 18.—5-20s, 92, 97.
PARIS, December 18.—Rentes 56f. 30c.
LIVERPOOL, December 18.—Cotton dull; middling upland 10d; red winter wheat 11s 6d; flour 25s; cheese 62s.
ANTWERP, December 18.—Refined petroleum 47¾f.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 18, 1871.

GRAND JURY STILL FINDING BILLS AGAINST THE RING.

The Grand Jury has brought in another indictment connected with the tweed frauds, and another arrest will be made this afternoon,—whether a new one or the second arrest of Tweed is not yet digested.

POOR CONNOLLY!

Thirteen daffodowns have been filed with Warden ——, of the Ludlow street jail, against Connolly, so conscience very sick.

In New York last night Maurice Daly beat Cyrille on at billiards, making the remarkable average of 6.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Good News for the Coal Men.

Increase of Pressure Allowed on Towboats.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1871.

Good News for the Coal Men.

Following is the text of the bill which passed both houses to-day, relative to the steam pressure upon towing boats on Western rivers:

That the provisions of the act of February 28, 1871, so far as that act relates to steam pressure on steamboats used expressly for towing and carrying freight on the Mississippi river and its tributaries, are hereby so modified as to substitute for such boats one hundred and fifty pounds steam pressure in place of one hundred and ten pounds, as provided in said act for the standard pressure upon standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and of plates of one-quarter of an inch in thickness, and such boats may, on written permission of the Supervising Inspector of the district in which such boats shall carry on their business, for a period of six months from and after the passage of this bill, be permitted to carry steam above the standerd pressure of 111 pounds, but not exceeding the standard pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch.

A Sharp Transaction.

The appointment of Senator Stewart on the Committee of Retrenchment has brought out a portion of the sharp game he played in the Emma Mine transaction. It seems that Stewart's company made a show of negotiating with the other claimants of the mine and created the impression that they would submit the case by argument to the Secretary of the Interior. In the meantime Stewart started for Washington, arrived here, managed quietly to get a patent to the tract in question, and had been in Europe with it a month before the opposing claimants knew of the sharp practice, they only learning it when the lawyer they retained went to the Department to present their claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1871.

COMPTROLLER HULBURD WASHES HIS HANDS OF THE THE NEW YORK NATIONAL BANK EXAMINERS' SINS.

The present Comptroller of the Currency, Mr. Henry R. Hulburd, disclaims any responsibility for the malversation of Collander, the national bank examiner at New York, on the ground that Collander's appointment was made by Freeman Clarke, late former Comptroller and present Representative in Congress from the Twenty-eighth district of New York. No suspicion of the Examiner's fidelity was ever entertained, and as the office he filled was devised by Senator Sherman, of the Finance Committee, as a watch upon the National banks, the present Comptroller takes the ground that it would have been useless to set a watch upon a watcher, as any systematic infallibleness would have been carried out *ad injushmen* through any extended series of safeguards, after the latter had been corrupted. Comptroller Hulburd, now proposes to appoint Collandar's successor upon the nomination of the officials of the New York Clearing House, and require him and the Examiners at Philadelphia and Boston to furnish duplicates of their report tog him on the condition of the banks to the respective Clearing Houses, but this is only an experimental safeguard and some changes in the existing law may yet have to be made.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO STEAMBOAT LAW.

Representative Negley to-day introduced a bill to amend the steamboat law, it being the amendment as agreed upon by the Executive Committee of the National Convention of Steamboatmen at Louisville. They propose in the same measure to remove the most objectionable features of the present act and to harmonize conflicting interests, keeping in view the main objects of the law, namely, safety of life and property, and to relieve the commercial interests of the country from unnecessary restrictions and burdens, and also modifying the language of the law so that all interested may understand its provisions. Among the amendments proposed is one that every steamer shall be provided with a drag or floating anchor and chains suitable to the water and trade in which the same may navigate, and on any tug or towing boat employed exclusively in towing vessels, barges or flatboats laden with coal, coke, stone, timber or ore, the working pressure of steam allowed may be three-fourths of the ultimate pressure for which such steamers shall be submitted by direction of the owner or master, but in no case shall the working pressure allowed be of tensile strain exceeding thirteen thousand pounds on the sectional square inch on boilers made of iron, or fourteen thousand pounds on boilers made of steel when single riveted, and the same proportionate increase as already provided for double riveting and on drilled holes in boilers hereafter manufactured. The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

TWO NEW CABLE COMPANIES.

A bill introduced by Representative Poland to-day incorporates John F. Miller, Wm. G. Fargo, Paul Spofford, Perry McDowell, Collins and others Commissioners on the part of the United States to open subscription books for two cable companies, one from the western coast of the United States to China and Japan, and the other from the Atlantic coast to Europe by way of the Azores, the two curving, or by such other way as may be approved by the Postmaster General. The stock of the Atlantic company is fixed at eight millions, and the Pacific company at twelve millions. The bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

GOES OVER.

The Cessna-Myers contest from Pennsylvania goes over the holidays.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS CALLED FOR.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon the National Banks for reports of their condition at the close of business on the 16th inst.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

The Commission on Privileges and Elections reported to the Senate to-day that Thomas M. Norwood was the legally elected Senator from the State of Georgia.

THE WHARTON TRIAL.

Further Testimony for Prosecution.

ANNAPOLIS, December 18.—In the Wharton case to-day James Ketchum, son of General Ketchum, was called and fully corroborated the testimony of Charles L. Ketchum, in regard to Mrs. Wharton's claim of having paid a note for $2,600, and of having given to General Ketchum bonds for conversion.

Mrs. Helen VanNess was called and testified she was the wife of Eugene VanNess; was at the house of Mrs. Wharton from June 24 to June 29, during her husband, who was sick there; on Sunday night after he had retired was awakened by Mrs. Wharton coming into her room; Mrs. Wharton was greatly excited; she complained; she said, Gen. Ketchum was sick and she was going to give him paregoric and mint; she could not find paregoric but left the room to look for it; she returned in a few minutes and said she remembered Nellie had used it; Mrs. Wharton poured a wine glass full of milk punch for the sick man (her husband.) Mrs. Wharton and others were present. The wine was made punch; Mrs. Wharton suggested a double quantity be made; made it in a tumbler, and poured one half into a wine glass, which was taken without any effect; the tumbler containing the remainder I put in the nursery refrigerator, after pouring a spoonful and put into a wine glass; saw a sediment in the tumbler; tasted it and found it had bitter grass pin my mouth; started to the door; before I got there my mouth tasted so badly that I went back and called Mrs. Maloney and gave her the tumbler; threw out the punch and made fresh; put to nothing; punch except sugar, milk and whisky; drank a tumbler full of the milk with no ill effect.

Eugene VanNess was called, and in reply to a question by counsel he did not see Mrs. Wharton in his room on Saturday, Sunday or Monday night; saw her several times in Baltimore; Mrs. Wharton was present that this was to show that Mrs. Wharton was not engaged in nursing Mr. VanNess during the poisoning.

Benjamin W. Brice was called, and testified as follows: I am a Paymaster-General in the United States army; knew General Ketchum very well for thirty odd years; his health was remarkably good all his life; he was a strong, robust man, and of careful and regular habits; was not addicted to the use of drugs; had a total abstinence man; during the whole of our acquaintance never noticed any change in the vigor or clearness of his mind. General Brice detailed the circumstances of Mrs. Wharton's visit to his office, in company with Charles and Jas. Ketchum, in regard to $2,600 in bonds. His statements corresponded with the testimony of other witnesses in this connection.

Mrs. Mary Snowden, of Baltimore, called, said Gen. Ketchum on June 24, on the cars to Baltimore; in a hack was attacked with pain in Gen. Ketchum's movements. Have known Mrs. Wharton about eighteen months. In conversation with her at her house on Friday morning after General Ketchum's death the prisoner said: "You know General Ketchum took laudanum;" a sad habit. Mrs. Wharton then said he was in the habit of taking medicine carelessly from bottles without measurement.

Charles L. Ketchum recalled—He administered on his father's estate; no claim had been presented against the estate by Mrs. Wharton. On cross-examination he stated that Mrs. Wharton told him her father had made a will which had not been found.

The Attorney General stated that he would close the case for the prosecution to-morrow. Adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1871, 7:00 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise during to-night and on Tuesday from the middle and east Atlantic coast westward to the Mississippi, with partially cloudy and clear weather; fresh northwest winds prevail to-night north and west of Virginia, with clearing weather; the storm on the New England coast is clearing away to-night, the barometer is low barometer, with rain, develope in Louisiana and Arkansas; pleasant weather prevail on Tuesday on the south Atlantic and Gulf states. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to night east of the Rocky Mountains, but possibly over a small portion of Massachusetts.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LITTLE ROCK AND FORT SMITH ROAD.

LITTLE ROCK, December 18.—The annual meeting of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company was held to-day. All the stock, both old and new, was voted, and the following board of directors elected: Chas. G. Scott, Alexander McDonald, Archer Gordon, W. M. Walker, Moses Rose, J. H. Burton, Jno. Stoddard, Henry Page and Jas. Fussell. All difficulties were amicably settled and the early completion of the road promised.

Near Nashville, in Hanpstead county, Tenn., a few days ago, a young lady, daughter of Mr. Hall, while returning home through a by-place in the woods, was intercepted by a negro unknown, and after being outraged was most brutally murdered. Three bullets were found in the body and her throat was cut almost from ear to ear. Two of her fingers were also bitten entirely off one of her hands. The young lady was about sixteen years of age.

Henry Keppler, formerly cook keeper for Gall & Ax, Baltimore, and recently of B. Leidersdorf & Co., Milwaukee, committed suicide with laudanum in the latter city on Sunday night. Cause, intemperance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The works of the Chicago silver smelting and refining company, in Chicago, took fire last evening and were destroyed. The works were owned by Adam and Samuel Smith. Loss from $40,000 to $50,000.

In Chicago, yesterday, three men were seen to throw some substance into a pile of debris and then escape. The substance was afterwards picked up and found to be composed of inexplosive material, a large ingredient of which was phosphorus. No exposure to any moisture. It would at once take fire and burn fiercely and nothing would seem to extinguish it. The men were undoubtedly incendiaries and will be captured if possible.

In the Criminal Court of Chicago, yesterday, Judge Jameson, at the request of Charles H. Reed, district attorney, ordered a *sentre* for a special grand jury to sit on the 26th inst. for the purpose of investigating charges of bribery that have lately been made against members of Common Council and other city officials.

Trains on the Union Pacific are moving slowly, being from forty-eight to ninety-six hours behind time. The principal difficulty is among the Black Hills, between Cheyenne and Laramie, although both east and west of them considerable delay is experienced.

Latest advices from Mexico say the revolution is declining in strength and extent.

Alexis has donated $1,500 for the benefit of the poor of Boston.

The steamship America, from Bremen, has arrived at New York.

The City of Brooklyn has voted $10,000 to the Board of Health, to be used for stamping out the small-pox. The disease has spread to East New York.

The story that a party of seventeen emigrants were frozen to death in Southern Nebraska was untrue.

At Grand View, Ind., on Saturday, Dr. F. Mason was shot and mortally wounded by Lankin Lamar. Cause, jealousy.

CAUGHT IN TIME.

The Operations of a Confidence Man—How the "Little Game" was Worked.

There appeared at the central station house last night an individual named, or at least giving the name of, Geo. H. Irwin, who, from all appearances, is about to get into a "peck of trouble." On the 3d day of last month Mr. Irwin presented himself at the Union National Bank, on the corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, and asking for the teller said he was desirous of opening an account. The usual entry was made; Mr. Irwin deposited some three hundred dollars, and his signature was added to the "autograph album." He was furnished with a book, and stated that he was in the commission business and would likely have considerable business to transact of a financial nature. This was all satisfactory to the officers of the bank and the matter passed over in the usual way. Deposits were made from day to day by Mr. Irwin, and now and then a little draft would be slipped in which in course of time would return duly honored, all of which would naturally tend to make a bank officer have the same confidence in the depositor. So, Mr. Irwin's financial transactions continued to flourish until yesterday when matters took a very sudden turn. Up till Friday the depositor had been checking against his account, which had at the maximum amounted to about $7,000, until the amount was nearly exhausted. His last draft purported to be filled was drawn by the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio, the Nassau Bank, N. Y., for about $3,700. In the ordinary course of business this did not appear to be unusually out of the way, and the draft passed to the credit of Irwin and thence through the regular financial channels to the Metropolis, the amount to the depositor had been checking as usual. On Saturday Irwin deposited another draft issued at the Bridgeport, visiting bank, and purporting to be drawn on the Nassau Bank for $4,800. This draft went through the regular channel but had scarcely started on its journey when a check for $400 was presented to the cashier signed by Irwin. This was the first thing coming under the notice of Mr. Jno. R. McCune, President of the bank, he was not long in ascertaining the condition of Irwin's account. An examination of the books revealed the fact that Irwin had overdrawn on the cash deposit some $220, yet still having the two large drafts to his credit. This naturally led Mr. McCune to believe that he was not dealing with the depositor was not known, nor had he any one to refer to.

"Pay no more checks to George H. Irwin" was Mr. McCune's order as he left the bank yesterday afternoon, determined to find out who his depositor was, or, at least, something about him. Mr. McCune had not been long after that Irwin had an office in the building of James Dalzell at Fifth avenue and Market street, and repaired but failed to find his man. Mr. Dalzell stated that Irwin had been in his office for a short time and had left word that he would be back in a few minutes, but on hearing of James Dalzell's arrest he had left the building without calling. Information was then lodged against Irwin at the central station house last night, and at a late hour this morning he had not yet been in time for rehearsal, and a change of bill was necessitated. Previous to the performance, Stage Manager Everitt, accompanied by Mr. Ward, proceeded to the city curtain, when an explanation of the existing state of affairs was made. Mr. Ward had been snowed up on the Rocky Mountains while *enroute* here from Salt Lake City. This evening "Through by Daylight" will be performed for the first time.

The Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Reed.

The lecture to be given this evening by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Female College will be delivered in the college chapel. This chapel is a new thing in the college, and is comfortable and convenient place of meeting on the grounds of the institution. The patrons and friends of the college will secure a most favorable opportunity for a visit than on this occasion. Tickets can be had at the college.

Ware, the Murderer.

The execution of Ware, the murderer, took place in Camden, New Jersey, on Friday morning last. Previous to the execution the man was furnished with good and useful books through the earlier years of his life, he might not have committed crime. Ware has been a useful man to the community. The place to buy good books is at the establishment of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

The Crowds that Visit

The old book store of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, are delighted, for they save from 50 to 100 per cent. by making their purchases at this well known stand, and they will open up one of the most magnificent stocks of miscellaneous books, just fresh from the East, to be found in this city. Call and see for yourself.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

Yesterday morning when the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Allen, indicted for larceny, was called the defendant plead guilty. Allen was charged with stealing a small quantity of money from Eli Wycoff. He was sentenced to one year in the workhouse.

Following was the Commonwealth vs. Louis and Mary Seuf, indicted for the larceny of eight grate bars, the property of John V. Auth. Louis was found guilty and Mary acquitted. Sentence deferred.

George Wetzell was next called to answer the charge of indecently exposing his person; Emma Bowser prosecutrix. The parties reside in Shaleraville. The defendant was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

The last case taken up in this court yesterday was that of the Commonwealth vs. George L. Little and Samuel Kennedy, charged with assault and battery by Andrew Davis. The prosecutor is an aged colored man, residing in Sewickley, and the charge is that the defendants some weeks ago followed him about the borough, assaulted him and hissed a dog upon him. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth against,

Jas. McQuaide,	Kate Gamill,
Jonathan Stringer,	Michael Fry,
Edward Scott,	Prudence Bradley,
Louis Hilke,	Andrew B. Herschell,
Wm. Alberes et al.,	Wm. Moel,
Sarah Cassey,	George Hall,
Thomas Henry,	David Hopkins,
James Paxton,	Isaac Keefer,
Sophia Schmidt,	Jacob Siegel,
John Hine et al.,	Stephen Beach,
Jacobina Fahinor,	George Hyde,
Charles Gest,	Bernard Aikens,
John Peter,	Michael Graham.
John Rabe,	

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Emil Gangwisch vs. E. Hoeveler, administrator of Augustus Hoeveler, deceased. Action on a book account. A non-suit was taken by plaintiff.

Otis Brown vs. Charles Wormcastle and Isaac M. Pennock. Action to recover for a share in an oil well sold by Pennock to Wormcastle. The Court ordered a compulsory non-suit.

McCormick & Warwick vs. Philip Hahn. Action to recover commission on sale of real estate. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

25. Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Schoonmaker & Co.
26. Savage's widow et al. vs. Jackson.
21. Ross for use vs. P., Ft. W. & C. R. W. Co.
25. Hoffman & Hale vs. Mains et al.
27. Schmidt vs. Miller.
28. Carson & Co. vs. Breigle.
21. Bushnell & Tweesdale vs. Louther & Tyson.
22. Agnew & Wilson vs. McKelvy.
24. Hunter vs. Hershberg & Co.
25. Steamboat Tom Farron vs. Blair.
26. McDonald et ux. vs. Streng.
28. Scott vs. McDonald.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

In this court yesterday, before Judge Hampton, the first case brought up was that of John W. Petty for use of the Real Estate Savings Bank vs. Edward Nau, *et ux.*, *sci fa* on a mortgage. Judgement in the sum of $1,757 was confessed by the defendant.

Following was the case of Mary Andrews vs. Wm. Ward, and David and Jas. Blondeu, action in replevin. It appeared in testimony that some time in 1868 Ward, who was a boarder from Capt. Ward, At the end of the second quarter, or rather the first quarter, Mary Andrews moved all the furniture from the house. Captain Ward had it attached for the rent due and the prosecutrix had the goods replevined. The defendant's claim is that Mary Andrews had declared that it was John Andrews and not her who had a bank officer have the same confidence in the depositor. So, Mr. Irwin's financial transactions continued to flourish until yesterday when matters took a very sudden turn. Up till Friday the depositor had been checking against his account, which had at the maximum amounted to about $7,000, until the amount was nearly exhausted. His last draft purported to be filled was drawn by the First National Bank of Bridgeport, Ohio, the Nassau Bank, N. Y., for about $3,700. In the ordinary course of business this did not appear to be unusually out of the way, and the draft passed to the credit of Irwin and thence through the regular financial channels to the Metropolis, the amount to the depositor had been checking as usual. On Saturday Irwin deposited another draft issued at the Bridgeport, visiting bank, and purporting to be drawn on the Nassau Bank for $4,800. This draft went through the regular channel but had scarcely started on its journey when a check for $400 was presented to the cashier signed by Irwin. This was the first thing coming under the notice of Mr. Jno. R. McCune, President of the bank, he was not long in ascertaining the condition of Irwin's account. An examination of the books revealed the fact that Irwin had overdrawn on the cash deposit some $220, yet still having the two large drafts to his credit. This naturally led Mr. McCune to believe that he was not dealing with the depositor was not known, nor had he any one to refer to.

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The lecture to be given this evening by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Female College library, will be delivered in the college chapel. This chapel is a new thing in the college, and is comfortable and convenient place of meeting on the grounds of the institution. The patrons and friends of the college will secure a most favorable opportunity for a visit than on this occasion. Tickets can be had at the college.

Ware, the Murderer.

The execution of Ware, the murderer, took place in Camden, New Jersey, on Friday morning last. Previous to the execution the man was furnished with good and useful books through the earlier years of his life, he might not have committed crime. Ware has been a useful man to the community. The place to buy good books is at the establishment of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue.

The Crowds that Visit

The old book store of Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, are delighted, for they save from 50 to 100 per cent. by making their purchases at this well known stand, and they will open up one of the most magnificent stocks of miscellaneous books, just fresh from the East, to be found in this city. Call and see for yourself.

Eight Steinways Given Away.

Not less than eight Steinway pianos have already been bought at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, 123 Wood street, to be given away by the purchasers as Christmas gifts to their families. Heads of families should not forget that the presentation at this season of a fine Steinway is to realize the darling wish and highest ambition of every refined family circle. A splendid stock of upright, grand and square "Steinways" has been specially provided by the Messrs. Kleber, and they are offered at prices not exceeding those of any other first-class pianos. It is confidently expected that not less than twenty of these fine instruments will be sold for holiday gifts.

Rev. Dr. Egar's Opinion of the Burdett Organ.

H. Kleber & Bro.

GENTLEMEN: You ask me how I am pleased with the Burdett Organ I bought of you some time ago. I answer that after nearly a year's trial of it I am perfectly satisfied with it. For ease in working the bellows, lightness of touch and sweetness of tone, I think it superior to any instrument of the kind I have known. Yours, very truly,

JOHN H. EGAR,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

Pittsburgh, December 14th, 1871.

The Burdett Organs are the easiest played upon of any similar instrument, and nothing could prove more acceptable to the home circle than the presentation of a Burdett Organ for a Christmas gift. The Messrs. Kleber & Bro., 123 Wood street, are the sole agents, sell them on the most accommodating terms.

FINE silver plated ware suitable for holiday gifts, at the department store, Masonic Hall building.

IN looking for your holiday gifts don't fail to call on the old established *china* house of Higby, Cust & Co., 189 Liberty street, and examine their beautiful assortment of fancy articles, Bohemian vases, statuettes in Parian and terra cotta, lava goods, &c., &c. We would especially call the attention of our readers to their new stock of *decorated china* dinner and tea sets just opened, also English decorated chamber sets, which, for beauty of design and fineness of decoration, cannot be surpassed. Any person wishing to make a present, either fancy or useful, cannot fail to be suited; and as to prices, the fact that the public have so long bestowed its confidence and patronage on this house is a sufficient guarantee that their terms have been *uniform to all*, and are and will be as low as the state of the market and manufacturing of sets will warrant. Higby, Cust & Co., 189 Liberty street.

FINE inlaid, Morocco and paper chess, checkers and back gammon boards at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

LARGEST stock, greatest variety and cheapest holiday goods at the department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

FICTION.—Y. M. C. A.—FREE LECTURE.—Quite an interest is felt among our people to hear the highly interesting lecture on "Fiction" of which the press has spoken so highly. It will be delivered this evening, at the Christian Association Rooms, Penn avenue and Sixth street. Admission free. The public are invited.

ALL kinds of fish and soups and meats, by the use of a dessert spoonful of the famous Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, are made to taste better and to prove more wholesome. To be had of all good grocers.

FINE CUTLERY for holiday presents at the department store, 59 Fifth avenue.

CORRECTION.—The free lecture to be delivered by Rev. Joseph R. Kerr, in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, announced for Thursday, the 21st, will be delivered this (Tuesday) evening, the 19th.

THE FIRST DIVIDEND.—The directors of the Arsenal Bank, (at Lawrenceville) which has only been in operation since April last, have declared a dividend of five per cent. This is the best indication that could be given of a judicious management of the affairs of the institution. Jno. C. Ridell, Esq., is President, and C. L. Straub, Cashier.

INITIAL note paper, with envelopes to match, at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

The Latest.

Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co. have just received a stock of the new style of initial stationery. It is fashionable now to enclose the card in a neat envelope, and Messrs. Weldin & Co., with their usual promptness, are the first to introduce the novelty in this market. Our lady readers should call and see these cards. They are exceedingly neat and stylish.

NEW style of visiting cards at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street.

WE desire to warn our readers in time that the Christmas turkey will be a very dry affair unless they have a supply of Pier, Dannals & Co.'s bottled cream or Oregon ale with which to wash it down.

A TERRIBLE DEATH.

Killed in a Boiling Stack—Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner was called on to hold an inquest in West Pittsburgh, on the body of a young man named Samuel Stewart. The deceased was employed at Singer, Nimick & Co's. boiling furnace in the borough named. Yesterday morning he was engaged in tending the lining out of a furnace stack when he met his death. These stacks are made of lime and are lined on the inside with brick. When the latter becomes burned out, they have to be removed and a new lining put in. It was in tearing out the old brick, that Mr. Stewart was engaged yesterday when he met with his death. He commenced tearing the bricks from the inside of the stack, from the bottom, and had worked about eight feet upward when, not being able to reach any higher, he began work from the west side, it is measured distances on the outside of the stack, there are found holes about eighteen inches in diameter. Into one of these Mr. Stewart fell, and was buried alive with an iron rod began to loosen the brick. He had scarcely commenced when suddenly a large mass of brick and mortar fell down on the inside, striking his head and killing him almost instantly. He remained in the position he occupied for some time before any of his fellow workmen noticed anything wrong. They did it was that the work of a moment to ascertain that the unfortunate man was dead. His remains were taken from the stack and conveyed to the home of the deceased, when the Coroner was duly notified. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was a married man twenty-six years of age, and a native of Ireland.

THE Board of Health did not meet last night, no quorum being present. The report of the Health Officer, which was to have been presented that evening, shows that during the week there were twenty-seven new cases of small-pox, and that six patients had been sent to the hospital. Eleven complaints for the abatement of nuisances had been made, and all of a usual character.

THE passengers in the waiting-room of the Federal Street Depot were considerably amused Saturday night by a half-intoxicated Irishman, who mistook a hatcock fire extinguisher for a water cooler. After repeated attempts to obtain a drink, he left in disgust, and did not speak in very complimentary terms of the party he supposed the duty belonged of keeping a supply of water in the cooler.

CHIEF CLARK was notified yesterday morning of a robbery perpetrated at the boarding-house on the corner of Robinson and Anderson streets, John Bradbury, one of the boarders, being relieved of one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Mr. Bradbury is a native of England, and has been in this country only three months. A few days ago he lost Thomas Caniwow, one of the boarders, on the street, who was in a very destitute condition. Bradbury sympathized with him and took him to his boarding house, and promised to pay his board-bill until he obtained employment. He also showed him his room, and stated he would give him all the accommodation he wished. Canslow, however, took advantage of the confidence reposed in him by his friend, and during his absence on Sunday last, broke open his carpet sack and stole a twenty-five pound English note, and twenty-five dollars in national bank notes, and also some valuable papers. Chief Clark learning that the above was one of the thief to start for Chicago, has telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Chicago, giving a description of the man, but so far no arrest has been made.

The Fourth Ward Election Fraud.

At the last meeting of the citizens of the Fourth ward, held at the Avery street school house, for the purpose of adopting some measures to secure a recount of the votes cast in the first precinct, irregularities in conducting the election having been alleged, a committee was appointed to wait on the Election Board to effect this object. The Committee has communicated with the Board, and received the following answer:

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 17, 1871.

To Messrs. W. H. Reel, J. H. Stutz, Joseph C. Rent, Committee of Citizens:

GENTLEMEN: The Election Board of the first precinct, Fourth ward, Allegheny CITY, have received your note of the 16th inst., requesting them "to recount the votes polled at the late ward election, if the Board possess the legal authority and power to do so, and if they do not to secure that authority." The Board are of opinion that they have no legal authority to recount said votes.

They believe that the first count was correct; that the late election was entirely fair and honest, and that if there is "a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction among men of all parties in the ward," it is wholly without foundation. The Board, however, intend to ask for or "to secure legal authority to recount the votes polled at the late ward election," Respectfully signed by the members of the Board.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1871.

REFERRING to the employment of General SICKLES by the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad, to conduct the litigations now pending against the Directory of FISK, GOULD and TWEED, the New York *World* sees in it an illustration of the old proverb, "Set a thief to catch a thief." We believe the *World* claims the honor of having hunted Tammany to earth. Does the proverb hold good with itself, also; and is its boasted ability as a robber detective the result of its own experience and eminence in crime?

THE New York bank failures may result in a new Comptroller of the Currency. That CALLENDER, the Inspector, is incompetent or dishonest, or both, is clear enough; and it is difficult to understand how he could have been kept in office so long if the Comptroller of the Currency was vigilantly performing his duty. It is clearly a matter that deserves to be inquired into. It may, in this particular case, be like locking the door after the robbery has been perpetrated, but it is something to show proper indignation. Investigating committees are doubtless uncomfortable things to have around, but they frequently serve a good purpose nevertheless, when kept within proper bounds—that is, when they do not forget what they were created for, or strike out for putting up or putting down somebody. Then they are nuisances—inquisitions for purposes not far removed, in point of morals, from the evil they were designed to suppress. But Mr. CALLENDER is evidently a case to investigate—and it should be done solely for the facts in it. It comes within the plan Gen. GRANT so plainly indicated in his message.

WE observe that the great and growing evils of what is termed special legislation, against which the COMMERCIAL has so firmly and steadily set its face, form the subject of discussion and protest in a large number of journals, both Republican and Democratic; the special reference made to the matter at this juncture being occasioned, we take it, by the approaching assembling of the Legislatures of several of the States. Among the various helpful and hopeful political signs of the times, not the least is this increasing demand by the press for the abolition, as far as is practicable, of the pernicious system of private and special law-making; which is the source, not only of a vast amount of unnecessary expense to the people, but also of legislative bribery and corruption to an extent that is absolutely appalling. It holds out a constant temptation to the representatives of the people to prefer legislative jobs to the public welfare, hinders the progress of legitimate and necessary law-making, taints the whole atmosphere of legislative chambers, and is an unmitigated nuisance and evil. It will be a glad day for the country when the whole noxious system is plucked up root and branch, and the people of Pennsylvania are to be congratulated that its end in this Commonwealth is so near at hand, since the Constitutional Convention ordered by the people will, of course, incorporate a direct prohibition of the practice among the provisions of the remodeled organic law.

THE New York Internationalists, Communists, Insurrectionists, or whatever they choose to term themselves, have had their procession and parade, and probably feel a good deal better in the knowledge that they have triumphed over the Police Commissioners, and asserted their own "rights." "Brotherhood" and "Martyrdom" are noble words—when rightly and nobly used: but when polluted by cant, debased by selfishness and defiled by cruelty, such as the cant and selfishness and cruelty exhibited by the Paris Reds, they are nothing but a hollow and hideous mockery. Rosen and his companions in death were brave men, and died bravely; but no amount of physical courage or heroism on the part of a few of its representatives can hide the fact that the Commune itself was a compact of wild and ferocious men. The best commentary on their motto, "To do good is our religion," is the atrocious murder of the venerable Archbishop of Paris, and on their impious reference to the communism of the Apostles, the simple statement that, had they held their own in Paris a few days longer, their mad invasion of arism would have laid the whole city in ashes. It was unwise, we think, in the Police Commissioners to interfere with the procession at first. Movements of this kind always thrive most when most opposed. Now that the parade is over, however, it might be well enough to inquire whether the Christian civilization which we profess does not carry with it the obligation of securing at least a decent respect for the Sabbath, and whether the quiet and religious portion of the community have not at least some few rights which these blatant apostles of anarchy are not bound to respect.

THE question of popular education appears to be assuming new prominence in the minds both of the thoughtful people of Europe and of this country. Among other things demonstrated by the FRANCO-Prussian war, was the value of public schools, and it is now generally admitted by European governments to be alike the duty and interest of the State to secure a good common school education to all classes, the poor as well as the rich. Ignorance means waste and weakness, poverty and crime. We suspect, indeed, that Ku-Kluxism itself is as much a disease as a rebellion, and that education is at once the most natural and necessary corrective and preventive that can be applied. It may be safely set down that the education of the rising generation is the only hope of salvation for the South, while its value and importance in the North are known to all. We observe that an important resolution with regard to compulsory education, was introduced into the Philadelphia Board of Education a few days ago, in which the passage of a law by the Legislature was urged, guaranteeing and securing to every child in Philadelphia instruction in reading and writing and in the principles of morality, and making, so far as stringent enactments can do so, attendance upon such instruction obligatory and compulsory. A copy of the resolution is to be communicated to the Legislature at the commencement of the next session. The attention of our own educational authorities might also be profitably directed to the subject. There are in this city several hundreds of children, to put the number at the lowest figure, who are growing up in ignorance and vice, many of them to become the pests of the community and the probable inmates of our gaol and penitentiary. For our own preservation, not less than for their good, it would seem that we are bound to use every effort to avert the consequences which the existence of this ignorance and vice must inevitably entail.

A CONTRAST.

As some readers may recollect, a large portion of the town of Pointe-a-Pitre, in the French West India Island of Guadaloupe, was burnt in the month of July last. Late reports state that the ruins still remain exactly as they were on the day after the conflagration, not even a beginning having been made in the work of reconstruction. We also learn that the people have been and are subjected to great suffering from the want of houses, that the effects of the delay on the business of the island are most disastrous, and that in the general interest of commerce and industry the need becomes daily more urgent. Nor is there any lack of either capital or enterprise to undertake the work. Why then is it not done? The reasons assigned are interesting and instructive, especially when thought of in connection with the manner in which similar disasters are dealt with in some other countries. In France, and especially in French colonies, the Government must do everything, as to leave any business to the will or caprice of individuals, might lead to calamitous results. Who knows what mischievous spirit of ambition might thus be inspired and inflamed? And then the danger is apprended that in carrying out his arbitrary plans, the individual might wholly disregard the interests, real or possible, of his neighbors. Warned by the earthquake of 1843, the colonial government forbade the use of stones and bricks in building houses. They must be made of wood. But in consequence of the July fire, wood also has fallen under ban, and iron only may in future be employed in construction. As a newspaper correspondent in the island suggests, should iron prove incapable of resisting the convulsions to which the region is subject, we may expect that it also will be prohibited, and the people will be condemned to live in tents. However, it is now rigorously required that iron only shall be used, and the people are waiting in their houseless misery for the rebuilding of their city in metal. It seems that an English company, through its representative, promptly agreed to rebuild the town in accordance with the governmental prescription; but for its own security the company insisted on the condition that it should be invested with proprietary rights in the houses which it proposed to erect. At this proposition the people took alarm, declaring that "they would not be sold to the English." There the matter rests at present, the inhabitants utterly despondent as well as wretched. In order somewhat to relieve the prevailing distress, it was proposed to declare the port free that the importation of needful supplies might be facilitated, a measure adopted, after the earthquake of 1843, by the French Admiral who at the time commanded in those waters. But even this humane suggestion was rejected by the Government. Though in other ways, assistance in such measure as was possible has been given to the people, it appears that the results have been very unsatisfactory, and that the discontent is general and great. The facts just related present a striking illustration of the evils of governing too much, so frequently exemplified among the French people at home as well as in the colonies. But the contrast between Pointe-a-Pitre and Chicago in their calamity exhibits the difference not only between French bureaucratism and American municipal independence, but also the difference between the present characters of the races to which each belongs. Whether with similar institutions both might have been equally capable of self-help, is a question, for consideration, perhaps requiring an affirmative answer.

THE New York *Herald* sees all manner of things in the signs at Washington. It asks: "What does this retention of Mr. Fish signify in reference to Cuba? Does it mean the continuance of his exploded do-nothing policy, or a new departure? From the tone and the hints of the President's message on Cuban affairs we think it means a new departure; but we shall see. Unquestionably the late horrible Spanish barbarities at Havana, and other recent events in and around the 'Ever Faithful Isle,' give an opportunity for a splendid *coup d'etat* in that quarter from General Grant. However, as General Grant's policy is peace, we are not very sanguine of a Jacksonian settlement of the Cuban question; but we shall see." The *Herald* takes up the bill of Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, providing for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a commission of three persons, to hold office for two years, unless their duties shall have been sooner accomplished, who are to investigate the subject of the wages and hours of labor and the division of the joint profits of labor and capital between the laborer and capitalist, and the social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes of the United States, and show how the same are affected by existing laws regulating commerce, finance and currency, and remarks thereon as follows: "The significant fact in connection with this bill is that it really comes from the International, and is offered as a bid for the party in power in the International and its co-operating labor societies for their support in the approaching Presidential election. It is the beginning, it is the entering wedge. It is a bold move, and it looks like a new departure for the Republican party."

THE fact that a number of the leading journals of England, among them the *Times*, are sounding notes of warning to the speculative classes of that country, indicates a possible danger of which our own financiers should take heed. Those journals point out that within two or three years past a spirit of feverish speculation has sprung up alike in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, which, it is feared, may lead to shocks and failures similar to those of the year 1866. Both in London and Berlin, and more especially in the latter city, joint stock enterprises are, it is said, being brought forward in number and at a rate altogether unprecedented. A moderate acquaintance with financial history, and with the general laws which underlie and control capital, and upon obedience to which the sanitary condition, so to speak, of all financial enterprises depend, will serve to show that such a condition of affairs must, sooner or later, inevitably result in more or less of disaster.

AN intelligent French traveler in Persia, M. Arminices Vambery, says if the famine should continue throughout the winter, a revolution, followed by a change of rulers, would be irresistible. This famine is in a large degree attributed to the effects of the British Cotton Supply Association, aided by British power and diplomacy, to build up an extended cotton culture in Persia, as a rival to our own American product. There are no roads in Persia, and their common roads are mere unimproved paths, trodden by beasts of burden, carts being almost unknown; so that, as agriculture is in a primitive condition, and the want of water so great that the fields have to be irrigated by subterranean canals, running across the country for miles, it will be seen how little chance there is for relief in case of a failure of the crops. To reader the cotton culture profitable for the British Government began to establish roads by which food could be transported to the cotton districts. But this was neglected, and the dearth of provisions has increased gradually into a famine. Indeed, the case was not much different from the famine in India, where countless thousands perished from hunger from the same cause.

COL. JAMES MONTGOMERY, of Kansas Free State memory, died at his home in that State last week, in the seventy-eighth year. From 1856 to 1861 he was the central figure of the Free State cause in Southern Kansas, and his name was a tower of strength to the persecuted and struggling settlers of that dark and bloody ground. He was a man of great original powers and mind, and brave as a forest of lions. During the war of the rebellion he commanded a regiment of colored troops, with which he wrought gallant and valuable service. He was one of the most intimate friends and advisers of John Brown, and was one of a party who proposed to rescue the old man while he lay in prison at Charleston, had there been any reasonable probability of accomplishing that result.

IN spite of the similarity of their names it appears that that the fevers known as typhus and typhoid are two wholly distinct diseases. Since the beginning of the illness of the Prince of Wales, the Royal College of Physicians has abandoned the use of the term typhoid fever on the ground that typhoidal conditions may occur in other diseases. The new and more exact term, enteric fever, denotes a disease that, though commonly attended with typhoidal symptoms, may exist without them, and is characterized especially by an ulcerated condition of the intestines. It is recognized as being strictly zymotic in its origin, and the poison which produces it is derived from stagnant water, and decaying vegetable matter. It never originates, as does typhus fever, from overcrowding and insufficient nourishment, but from poison in the atmosphere.

A DISTINGUISHED English scientist recently, in a public lecture, said that the whole of the rain had its origin and fall eight hundred feet from the earth. Desiring to discover the influence of the moon on the elements, he took observations, and discovered, after a long series of observations, that on the ninth day of the moon there was the most rain, and that on the first and last week of the moon there was the least amount. From careful observations he had made, he had no doubt that the moon did exercise an influence upon rain. Another investigation that he made was as to the time of day that rain fell most, and he had found that the largest quantity of rain fell at about four o'clock in the afternoon.

DURING the first year of President Grant's administration General Spinner, United States Treasurer, gravely considered the idea of retiring from that office. Now that more money has been stolen from the office than he could replace were he to sell all he has, he evidently does not think he will vacate the office when he contemplated doing so. His entire worth, it is stated, cannot exceed forty thousand dollars. Congress will, however, doubtless pass a bill relieving him from his accountability for the defalcations which have taken place in his office. Among all our public servants there is no more zealous, capable or incorruptible officer than Treasurer Spinner.

THE Paris *Journal des Debats* announces that a number of the most distinguished French artists, desirous of testifying to the United States the gratitude of France for the sympathy showed toward her in her misfortunes, have resolved to make a collection of paintings and works of art of all kinds, to be sold publicly in New York for the benefit of Chicago. A committee has been formed, and a circular has been addressed to the artists of Paris. The *Debats* expresses a hope that the answers to the appeal will be generous, and promises to speak further of the gift when the collection is exhibited before being shipped to this country.

THE contested election case of Cessna vs. Meyers, from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, has been argued in the Committee on Elections on behalf of the contestant and respondent. The matter is disposed of in committee as far as further examination is concerned, and the report of the committee will shortly be laid before the House. The case rests now upon the admission of three classes of votes, namely, hands engaged in working on the railroads, pauper votes, and votes of students at Gettysburg College.

A SMALL bull pup and a Newfoundland dog were engaged in a long fight near the Lakeview (N. J.) depot, on the Erie Railway, one day last week. The battle would undoubtedly have ended in a draw had not the little dog pulled his antagonist on the track and held him there until the train came along. The little dog crouched down, and the train went over him without hurting him, while the big dog was ground to sausage meat. Affidavits can be produced to prove this assertion from the Erie Railway agent of that station.

THE King of Siam has resolved to avail himself of the knowledge and experience of English miners and men of science. Several Cornish tin miners have been engaged to work the Siamese mines for precious metals, and Mr. Charles Twite, who has spent many years in Paraguay as Mineral Surveyor, under Lopez, is engaged to go at once to Siam to direct, in the first place, the mining operations; and, after the hot season, when work in the field is not possible, to give instruction in geology to the youth of Siam.

A NEW Jersey paper states upon the most reliable authority that an individual recently applied in an undertaker's shop in town for a coffin for his child, and stated that it was the last of a family of twenty-four children. All were dead, which, together with three who were still born, rendered himself and wife childless after having had a family of twenty-seven. The parents, it was subsequently ascertained, are not much above fifty years of age.

A LONDON surgeon is reported to have successfully applied the magic lantern to the study of diseases of the skin. A transparent photograph of the skin is taken, and then placed in the magic lantern. A strong hydro-oxygen light casts the figure enlarged on a white sheet, and in this way the smallest details are brought out with astonishing minuteness.

THE temperance people of Minnesota have applied to the Legislature for the passage of a law fixing the responsibility and penalty of damages committed by intoxicated persons not, on the drunkard himself, but on the owner of the building which is occupied by a tenant who sub-lets his basement to a person who sells or gives away intoxicating drinks.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

UTICA, New York, is enjoying the ministrations of a preacher of spiritualism, who styles herself Miss Reed. The Miss is a spiritual misnomer, as the lady is married, and is accompanied by her husband, to whom it appears she was at first married secretly, and subsequently according to the "earthly" formula. The lady indulges in trances, and, when in this condition, receives communications from the unseen world. These revelations are written by the husband, who receives them by some spiritual influence, without a word being spoken. Among the great dead with whom the lady is on terms of speaking intimacy, (as she says), are the Prophet Elijah, Martin Luther, John Wesley and a Chinese mandarin. From these parties, irreconcilable authorities, and by the help of her husband, Miss Reed has produced a new Bible which she predicts will, in due time, take the place of the good old Book.

AN English paper of November 27th says: The actual saving of time by the Mont Cenis tunnel has been ascertained and the various routes compared at a recent conference of representatives of Continental railways. The journey from London to Alexandria by the present routes, via Brindisi and the Brenner Pass, is timed to occupy 150 hours. If the mail left London as now at 8:35 on Friday, it would, according to the service proposed via the tunnel, reach Paris at 7:20 on the morning of Saturday, leave Paris at 9 A. M., and reach Modane at 11:45 P. M. the same day, Bologna at 10:30 A. M. on Sunday, arriving at Brindisi at 2:10 A. M. on Monday, and Alexandria at 10:10 on the morning of Thursday, the entire journey occupying 133¾ hours.

A document has been issued by the prominent Havana insurgents who have lately surrendered to the Government, which says: "In the future we will adhere to the throne of Spain, and are now disposed to aid the Government. We have seen our illusions vanish, because the country failed to support us, and foreigners failed to send us aid. The Government of Spain is now sufficiently strong to maintain the integrity of the territory." The document further says that the insurgents now in the field are mostly negroes.

A month or so ago everybody in Paris was complaining of the bad supply of money, but this has been remedied by a sudden issue of ten millions of shin-plasters of five, two and one franc denominations, with ten millions of securities deposited at the bank. The mint, too, is turning out daily two millions of gold and silver currency. The complaint now is that small change is too abundant, and that people are paying big bills with small scrip and currency.

The London Stock Exchange has had a sensation in the shape of a forged telegram, which purported to be a message from the Secretary of the Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company, announcing an amalgamation between that company and the Midland Railway. The telegram was accepted without hesitation or further inquiry and immediately published. Sheffield stock consequently went up four or five per cent, and Midland fell slightly. The hoax was not discovered till next day, and a deal of stock changed hands and the losers being very sore, demanded vengeance on the originator of the hoax. The Stock Exchange has instigated a rigorous enquiry which will probably lead to the discovery of the originator.

No more conclusive proof of the progress of liberalism in England can be given than that offered by the universal expressions of gratification, which are given on every hand, at the recovery of John Bright. Here is an extract from a leading newspaper of 1863: "It is stated that Bright, the anti-corn law agitator, is expected to visit the wool fair which will be held at Alnwick shortly, in order to scatter the seeds of disaffection in that quarter. Should he make the appearance, which is not impossible, and to be hoped there may be found some stalwart yeoman ready to treat the disaffected vagabond as he deserved." But now, everybody, even his former keenest enemies, are ready to take him by the hand and welcome him back to public life. Surely this is a sign of the times.

The Medico-Legal Society of New York, at a recent meeting, received a report from the Committee on Criminal Abortion, which recommends no change in the law, so that the crime may be simply a felony without any specified denomination, and providing as a penalty *not less* than four years imprisonment. The report was adopted and a committee of responsible citizens appointed to wait on the Governor and urge the passage of such a law by the Legislature. This change would give a Judge the opportunity of sentencing such a villain as Rosenzweig to Sing Sing for life.

An Irish farmer was told that a mustard poultice on the back and a hot water bath for the feet, were sure cures for a bad cold. He had a favorite pig suffering with the malady and he tried the remedies upon it. The result Pat explained to a friend thus: "I put the powtils on the pig, so I did; an' he squealed bloody murther, to be sure; so the wool came off his back; an' thin I put the swalt baist's feet into hot water, an' bejabers in five minutes the hoofs dropped off o' him intirely, too, so they did!"

A woman lately hung herself because her husband objected to her converting his flat into lodgers, and left this last will and testament chalked on the back of: a tea tray "Dear Jim—You have driven me to do this little affair. Be good to the dog, and ask Mrs. Little to be kind to the birds."

A correspondent writing from Europe tells the following story of the Empress of Brazil: While at Naples, recently, the Imperial party visited the famous Azure Grotto. The sea being rough, the Empress remained outside in a small boat, and would deny the helmsman, by whose side she was sitting, lost his balance, fell overboard, and would in all probability have been drowned, had not the Empress caught him as he sunk, and, by a great exertion, held him up until the arrival of help. This is surely an exploit of which any sovereign might be proud.

New York city boasts of twelve private galleries of paintings, computed to be worth one million dollars.

A Kansas paper is responsible for the following: About four weeks ago Mrs. Wood, a farmer living near Geary City died. Last Sunday the bereaved and sorrow stricken husband sent to Doniphan for a minister to come and preach her funeral sermon, and then marry him to a grabbing damsel he had selected to cheer him in his loneliness. The minister declined to comply with his request.

There are 126 Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, 3,871 priests, 4,250 churches, and 1,700 chapels and stations. The membership is variously estimated at from 2,500,000 to 5,500,000.

The police discovered the other day in Rome a most treacherous plot. Several men were surprised setting fire to a whole train of petroleum at the railway station, close to the place where all the furniture of the employees coming from Florence had been deposited. Many persons seem to be implicated in the deed, and the trial is to commence in a few days.

The *Western Catholic* has a very sensible idea of the relations of American Catholics to political parties. It condemns the "flocking" which has been their besetting sin, and insists that, while there is no reason why Catholics should attach themselves to one particular party, there are many reasons why they should divide themselves among both, and act politically, henceforth, not as Catholics, but as American citizens.

Many young girls are suffering with disease and curvature of the spine, produced, the doctors affirm, from no other cause than the wearing of high French-heeled boots.

A Washington correspondent says that a wealthy and worthy colored man who has amassed a large fortune by many years of hard labor, proposes to purchase a plantation of 1,700 acres in South Carolina which was once the homestead of John C. Calhoun. Should the estate really become the property of a colored man, it will show indeed that the "world moves."

In view of the complicated condition of affairs between the United States and the Spanish Government, the relative naval strength of the two countries becomes interesting. The Spanish navy ready for action consists of seventy-three screw steamers, carrying 734 guns; twenty-four paddle steamers, carrying 127 guns, and thirteen sailing vessels, carrying 202; while our navy consists of forty-six ironclads, ninety-seven steamers and thirty-two sailing vessels, in all mounting 1,564 guns. Both nations ready, only 356 guns. It will thus be seen that the forces of the Spaniards are quite as formidable as ours.

A great many literary clubs have been formed this season, to meet each week at the houses of the members, where persons are selected by vote to read, making their own choice of subjects. These are said to be very instructive as well as amusing, and a hot supper at an early hour breaks up the meeting.

This illustrates the danger of going mousing around where one has no business. A mouse in Belfast, Maine, was found the other day frozen stiff upon a window sill, and was supposed to have come out to enjoy a moonlight ramble. Some novel thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced, the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity of the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilirant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can so much be said of any other medicine—or rather, can so much be *proved?* for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

PERSONAL.

MME. de Caux, the famous Patti, has been drawing crowds to the Theater de la Monnaie in Brussels—not promiscuous crowds either, but of the most select character, at twenty francs a head. No thing less than the diva, and her great fame, could have peopled a theater which ordinarily presents the solitude of a desert. The great Adelina of this artiste has certainly vindicated itself from all theories of mere fashionable or ephemeral favor in the constant attraction which she exerts everywhere she goes.

Lord Napier, favorably known as a British Minister at Washington during a part of Mr. Buchanan's administration, subsequently as the representative of his Government in the Netherlands, Russia and Prussia, and latterly as Governor of Madras, is mentioned as likely to succeed Earl Mayo as Viceroy of India in 1873. The office has a salary of $125,000 a year, with palatial residences in Calcutta and princely country seats. Other emoluments swell the income to $150,000 a year more, and the office is coveable for five or six years.

Signor Blitz arrived from Liverpool in the Cunard steamer Java, on Saturday afternoon.

Professor Bailey, who has for a long time been in the van of the free thinkers of England, and who has been a decided materialist, has recently, it is said, become a convert to the orthodox Christian faith.

James Russell Lowell has invented what he calls a new beatitude, which is "Blessed are they who have nothing to say and who cannot be persuaded to say it."

A correspondent writing from Texas says of Gen. J. A. Ekin: The General is a thorough gentleman, kind, courteous and accommodating. He is quite a favorite with those having business with the department, and is fast becoming very deservedly popular.

A subscriber to the *Tribune* writes to its abstaining editor, "I would as soon do without my Jamaica as without my *Tribune*," and H. G. prints the compliment.

Madame Regina Dal Cin is the most successful physician in the city hospital of Venice, where she has performed one hundred and fifty difficult surgical operations, and has been thanked by the municipal authorities.

William Blaikie, formerly trainer of the Harvard crew, is now Assistant United States Attorney in New York city.

The wife of the Russian Czarowitz, the former Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, who has had the reputation of being the handsomest woman in Russia, is declared to have faded so rapidly within the past three years, that she would hardly be suspected at present of having been a beauty.

Vaccination—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I notice in your paper that Dr. McCandless, physician of the Board of Health, announces that twenty-four persons have died of small-pox during the week ending with the 16th inst. In Philadelphia, too, this loathsome disease still rages, and sends out its virus on the wings of every wind to every point of the compass. Although cleanliness of person, and moderation in diet, are in a measure good preventives, as Dr. Leasure has well said, the fact is that this, like every other contagious disease, *will* spread more or less in defiance of everything.

Now, upon the same principle on which New York can shut out the commerce of the whole world from her port, if ships are known, or even suspected, to have any contagious disease on board, ought not the Legislature of a State, or what would be better still, Congress pass a law districting the entire country, appointing physicians to attend to the matter, and requiring every child born during the year to be vaccinated? It is agreed by physicians, who are presumed to know more on this subject than any other class, that vaccination, when properly performed, *is a preventive* to small-pox. What objection can there be, therefore, to requiring parents by law to have their children vaccinated, just as we require them to pay their taxes? And as the tax-collector in every township is sure to find out every tax-payer, so the physician, officially appointed and paid by the Government, will be sure to know every new-born child, and see to it that he is carefully vaccinated.

What care lessness must have been practised, even by intelligent people all over the country, in neglecting this precaution, and how dearly they have paid for it in the loss of so many valuable lives! Now I hold, as we are all in the same boat—all mutually exposed to the evil consequences of each other's faults—no man has a right to neglect the vaccination of his child, and thus incur the risk of his becoming a manufactory for generating and spreading the poison of the most terrible disease.

Besides the loss of life, it is expensive in money to a city to harbor a fearful and contagious disease among its people. We had only two or three cases of small-pox in this village last summer, and such was the fear of the country people that it was calculated business men lost custom to the amount of ten thousand dollars. How much do you suppose, Mr. Editor, the merchants and hotels of Pittsburgh, and the railroad companies, have lost by the known prevalence of small-pox in your city? I venture to say, with what Philadelphia has lost from the same cause, enough money to pay all the physicians of the State their fees for vaccinating the children on the plan I have suggested.

Respectfully, A. B. B.

ENON VALLEY, PA., December 13, 1871.

Contrast of Policy.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We clip the following suggestive paragraph from one of the morning papers:

It is said the president of the Reading Railroad brought with him from Europe $5,000,000, which he proposes to use for the erection of iron works along the line of the road. The plan is to obtain at cost rates all the rails that a party said to be interested in the business, and thus strengthen him, the object being to make business for the railroad.

That looks like business. It indicates broad and sagacious statesmanship. It is a matter of congratulation that railroad corporations are awakening to an apprehension of the true theory of railroading in its relation to the business and general prosperity of the country—the development of local trade and travel, opposition to the ruinous policy of excessive local taxation for an unjust discrimination in favor of "through." A liberal administration of our rail roads, a wise and just recognition of the wants and rights of trade, will largely multiply the business of the country, develop our vast resources as a nation, and conciliate the people in favor of these corporations—make friends instead of enemies.

The policy of the wise and sagacious President of the Reading Railroad, is to encourage and assist the building of furnaces along the line of this road. The policy of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is to discourage the erection of such profitable creators of trade and travel.

The two policies stand facing each other. Comment is unnecessary—nor is it hard to tell which will win and which will go under. D.

General White for Governor.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A correspondent through your journal proposes the name of Col. Jordon for Governor. Now, this being the land of "free speech" any man has a right to say good or evil of public men, so long as his sayings shall come within the limit of reasonableness. But, for a Western Pennsylvanian to urge the claims of a candidate hailing from the central part of the State it does seem unreasonable. We of the west are well aware of the importance attached to the strongest man, but would Col. Jordon be that man? We think not. With the sweeping majorities that General White, of Indiana, would carry west of the mountains and in Philadelphia, we most assuredly look to him as the coming man for the position of Governor of the Commonwealth. His military record is spotless, his experience as a legislator is ample enough to guarantee a wise and judicial management of State affairs. In the State Senate he has wielded a power and influence of which your readers are well aware. Besides we are of the opinion that the Republican nomination should be conceded to Western Pennsylvania, believing that harmony would thereby be more universal and a larger Republican vote polled as a consequence.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIAN.

IT is predicted that cattle in Texas will die by thousands in consequence of the severe and early winter. The *State Journal* computes that the West Texas cattle interest has lost in stock, from the late cold snap, over four hundred thousand dollars worth. By and-by our stock raisers will comprehend that it is cheaper, as well as wiser, to provide some shelter and food for cattle during the winter norther, rather than to permit decimation by cold, starvation and exposure.

Peril and Precaution.

This is a season that tries the frame and the constitution. If there be a weak spot in either, the chilling damps, the malarious fogs, the varieties of temperature that mark the commencement of the winter season are sure to find it out. There are few systems that have not a weak spot somewhere, and the wisest thing that any man or woman can do is to fortify it by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and thus keep the enemy at bay. In war, when a city is menaced, the first thing to be done is to strengthen the ramparts. The same policy should be adopted with the human body, when its direst foe, malaria, is abroad. If the stomach is weak, this tonic will lend it vigor; if the the bowels are morbidly sensitive, this alterative will regulate them; if the liver is inert, this wholesome stimulant will rouse it; if there is constipation, this aperient will cure it; if there is nervous debility, this nervine will replace it with nervous vigor; if there is impurity of the blood, this depurent will neutralize it; if there is a cloud on the spirits, this exhilirant will dispel it. These are facts that have been demonstrated every day for the last twenty years. Can so much be said of any other medicine—or rather, can so much be *proved?* for anything may be said by the unscrupulous. Do not accept any of the local bitters sometimes recommended by dealers in lieu of the Standard Restorative.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

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Session Reopens Wednesday, Jan'y 3, 1872.

Thorough Instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics and English, is imparted by West Point Graduates and other competent Professors.

Attention is given to the Personal Habits and Moral Training of Cadets.

For Circulars apply to C. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 71 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

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Rev. JOSEPH WAUGH, Principal.

FOURTEENTH SESSION OPENS JAN'Y 2, 1872.

No Coal Smoke nor Lamps. Apparatus, Maps and Charts; an elegant Building; successful Teachers. References given in the city.

BEAVER Seminary and Musical Institute.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, D. D., Principal.

Opens its Winter Session January 2, 1872.

An established, rigorous School, with an ample and efficient Faculty, aims not to be the cheapest, but the best.

Seminary Hall is now ready for Boys, who are under the immediate care of the Principal and sit at his table.

TTHS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Prices Reduced FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, PLAIN SILKS, BLACK IRISH POPLINS, COLORED IRISH POPLINS, BLACK REPPS, COLORED REPPS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, BIARRITZ, SATINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, PLAIDS, SHAWLS, SACQUES, SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, QUILTS, BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

FINE FURS, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

James Caldwell, 118 and 120 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

EVANS'S ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT Variety Store, 59 FIFTH AVENUE, MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

IN GOLD AND GOLD-PLATED JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY, MANY OF THEM SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS ALBUMS, WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, MUSIC AND PORFOLIOS, JEWEL CASES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, SATCHELS AND TRAVELING BAGS, POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, SCISSORS AND SHEARS, PISTOLS AND REVOLVERS, FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES, TOILET SETTS, VASES, PARIAN MARBLE BUSTS AND FIGURES, AND HUNDREDS OF USEFUL AND APPROPRIATE ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' PRESENTS.

In the 10 Cent Department

YOU WILL FIND MANY GOODS THAT ARE WORTH 15, 20 AND 25 CENTS.

In the 25 Cent Department

THERE ARE MANY ARTICLES WORTH 40, 50 AND 75 CENTS.

The 50 Cent Department

CONTAINS A VARIETY OF GOODS THAT ARE WORTH 75c, $1 AND UPWARDS.

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ASTONISHES THE PEOPLE, TO KNOW HOW I CAN SELL GOODS SO CHEAP.

The $1 50 and $2 Departments

ARE FULL OF GOODS THAT ARE WORTH DOUBLE THE MONEY.

In the Miscellaneous and Cutlery Departments

THE PRICES ARE ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, RANGING FROM 5c TO $150.

WE INVITE EVERYBODY TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR ONE PRICE SYSTEM OF SELLING GOODS, ARRANGED IN SEPARATE DEPARTMENTS.

The Great Headquarters FOR BARGAINS, *Masonic Hall Building.*

ROBES De CHAMBRE House Coats, Smoking Jackets, FINE Holiday Goods, FOR GENTLEMEN, AT PUTNAM'S

Men's Furnishing Goods Depot, 72 FIFTH AVENUE. 8TH

NEW STORE. D. P. WORK HAS OPENED A NEW Book, Stationery, AND *PERIODICAL DEPOT* IN THE NEW HOWARD BLOCK, 91 Smithfield Street,

With an Entire New Stock of Goods usually kept in a First-class Establishment.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF *English Juveniles, Toy Books and Games,* Expressly for the Approaching Holidays.

UPHOLSTERS.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON, WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN MATTRESSES, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings. LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c. 55 MARKET STREET.

Feathers and Beeswax ALL GRADES. F. G. CRAIGHEAD, 262 LIBERTY STREET.

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GRAND CLEARANCE AND Holiday Sale, AT PENN AVENUE STORES. Jos. Horne & Co.

Fresh and Choice Goods!! RARE BARGAINS In Every Department.

Many Goods at Less than Importers' Prices.

WE WOULD INVITE PARTICULAR NOTICE TO OUR LINE OF

Handkerchiefs,

Which for extent, variety and low price for quality, has not been equalled by any of our former sales.

Ladies' Hemmed and Hemstitched, Ladies' Embroidered, Initial, Shear Lawn and Mourning Handkerchiefs, in every quality, running from 5 cents to $3 25 each.

ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED, at 9 CENTS.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY AT $3 00 PER DOZEN.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS in Fancy Boxes, one half dozen each, all Letters.

In REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, we have just opened an extra fine assortment. Points Gaze, Applique, Duchess, Honiton, Valenciennes and Imitation Val. and Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents and upward.

CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, A Large Assortment in Every Quality.

THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTION OF

Rich Real Lace Goods,

TO BE HAD ANYWHERE, CONSISTING OF

Laces, Flouncings, Edgings, New Shapes Collars and Collarettes, Berthas, Barbes, Fan Covers, Lama Lace Points, and one

Applique Polinaise Robe,

With Over Dress and Court Train Complete.

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN IMITATION LACE, COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND SETTS, AT 25 CENTS AND UP.

LINEN SETTS,

In single Boxes, Lace Trimmed, Embroidered and Braided. We offer an unsurpassed line of these Goods at 65 cents and upward.

Lace Tidies, Stand Covers, Wall Screens, Lamp Mats, Infants' Lace and Embroidered Caps, Robes and Walsts, Damask and Huck Towels, Napkins, Doilies, and Damask Table Linens,

Full Size Damask Towels, AT $3 PER DOZEN—VERY CHEAP.

KID GLOVES,

BEST BARGAINS OF THE SEASON. 60 Doz. Two-Button, at $1 Per

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at owest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of OCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

ommercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under o above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

F ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt tention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, OLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of exchange.

References—Tradesmen's National Bank.

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J. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
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E OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

TY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest:

ITSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 85 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

ner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, December 18, 1871.

No change worthy of mention is noticeable the condition of the local money market. t a very small portion of the paper offer- at the banks can be discounted, and such meets with favor must be indeed "gilt ged." Borrowers who usually have a lib- l line of discounts from the banks, and dom reduce their indebtedness except in ry plethoric money market, are frequent- compelled to get money from private nders when the banks become poor in nable means. Rates at such times are h, but necessity compels them to sub- t. There is a class of bank cus- ers who arrange to get all they ed throughout the year, but y are generally able to meet at ma- ity their obligations, and therefore can ays command any needful accommoda- ns at bank, and at the lowest rates.

—In local stocks, to-day, transactions were slight to change quotations. Some in- iry for Columbia oil stock at a slight ad- nce, but it seems scarce. The stocks that y their dividend in January are not on the rket for sale, and bids are too low to ng out sellers.

—Government bonds have not declined in pathy with gold, but are firm and in de- nd.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the lowing quotations of Government nds in New York to-day, as furnished m by Jay Cooke & Co., their corre- ndents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
s, Bonds of 1881	117¼	117¼	117¼
s, Bonds of 1862	109¼	109¼	109¼
s, Bonds of 1864	109¼	109¼	109¼
s, Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
s, Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¼	113¼	113¼
s, Bonds of 1867	115¼	115¼	115¼
s, Bonds of 1868	115¼	115¼	115¼
s	109¼	109¼	109¼
s	109¼	109¼	109¼
s	109¼	109¼	109¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth nue and Wood street, quote United States unities in New York to-day as follows:

d States 6s of 1881	109¼
ted States 5-20s of 1862	117¾
ted States 5-20s of 1864	109¼
ted States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
ted States 10-40s	113¼
ted States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
ted States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
ted States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¼
on Pacific Railroad	
tral Pacific Railroad	
ncer Pacific	

—It is quite probable that the present ngress will not attempt so much tinker- g with financial matters as it has been the stom at previous sessions. The people as ll as members of Congress know more out the principles of finance and the cur- ncy, and the country will not be afflicted h ridiculous bills on the question. e conservative course of legislation will adopted. The principles of the two ngs of the Republican party in regard to ancial points are shown in the President's ssage and by the Sumner party. In s Message the President merely hints at subject of specie payments. Last year was quite earnest in favor of the matter. is year he says "if the question can be d as to how to get a fixed value to our cur- ncy, that value constantly and uniformly proaching par will gold, a very desirable ject will be gained." The Secretary of Treasury admits that the amount of per currency is too great to be maintained par with gold. But Mr. Boutwell is not urgent in regard to specie payments as was a year ago. All his bond purchasing licy has no effect in that direction. admits that the appreciation the peper currency since 1869 been due probably to the increased de- nd for it in the business of the country. th Mr. Boutwell and the Currency Com- ller recommend legislation to displace the cie circulation on the Pacific coast with introduction of greenbacks. In the face these views Mr. Sumner promptly intro- ces a bill advocating resumption by dis- cing the legal tender notes with com- und interest notes, thus virtually con- cting the currency. These two points ll constitute matter for Congressional eches during the current session, includ- the enforced extension of legal tenders the Pacific coast.

—The following table, made up from tele- ms received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock oms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth ave- e, shows the prices of Pittsburgh, Al- hd, etc., at the various sessions of the New rk Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30	11-12	12:30	1:30	2:30	4:00
ecember 18, 1871.	A. M.	A.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. 10-40s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	.....	99¼
Scrip		87	87	87	87	87
s	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
offing	115¾	115¾	116	116¼	116	115¾
ern		118¾	118¾	118¾	.....	.....
n Shore		91¾	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¼
outh Cent		122	.....	.....	.....	.....
ac & Fitts		130	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. W	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
pref		88	88	88	88	88
Island	103¾	103¾	104	104	103¾	103¾
Paul		84	84	84	84	84
pref		96¾	97¾	96¾	97¾	97
Western	63¾	64	64	64	64	64
pref		87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Wayne		102	.....	.....	.....	.....
& Miss	42¾	42¾	.....	42¾	42¾	42¾
& Alton		90	.....	.....	.....	.....
pref		97	97	97¾	97¾	97¾
on Pacific	27	27	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
Central		90	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
ern		90	90	90	90¾	90¾
C. Tel	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68	67¾
ific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
ms Ex		90	90	90	90¾	.....
lle F. Ex		58	58	58	58	.....
erican Ex		58½	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Ex		58	.....	.....	.....	.....
d	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- rs of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, rnish the following quotations of the ading prices to-day of the most active ocks:

nsylvania Central	58¾
adelphia and Erie	24½
igh Navigation	30¾
awissa preferred	45
Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
igh Valley Railroad	59¾
th Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
nden and Amboy Railroad	134¾
nykill Navigation	16
ading	58

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 18, 1871.

REMARKS.—The moderation in the weather, refer- d to in our last, continues; but, as yet, has had lit- effect upon the ice-bound rivers. The mercury ains a sealed book to steamboatmen, and how g it will remain so is more than we can tell; but the matter now stands a dull market is the legi- mate result. Out off, as we are from our supplies river, and our railroads, with all their accumulat- accommodations for moving freight, being une- al to the task imposed upon them, a dearth of ain, flour, produce, &c., must follow, and with an advance in prices. Yet, with ample stocks on hand, the most superhuman effort of the roads to meet the nds of the community, and the prospect of a re- ption of navigation, the prospects of a famine far in the distance. We have no disposition to make false characteristics of the mar- t. Prices seem to have settled down to a uniform ue. Coal, grain and produce generally exhibit e firmness, but as yet are not quotably higher. tter and eggs are scarce, and good prime sell- ble at it demanded. We omit extended quotations.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, December 18.—Wheat dull and droop- ; extra $1 49; No 1 white $1 46; amber $1 40. Corn e and declined 3c to 56c. Oats firm; State 42c, ornered lower; sales at 46 40. Dressed hogs active t firmer at $5 @5 50.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, December 18, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 30 cars or 540 head. In addition to these there were about 150 head from adjoining counties, making in all some 700 head on sale this morning. In quality the offerings were unusually good, comprising among the number a great many extra or Christmas cattle. Quite a number of the steers in the market weighed 1,400 lbs., and a few ran from 2,500 to 3,000 lbs. The butchers had an opportunity to purchase some of the finest cattle ever offered in any market, and quite a number of them did so.

The number of cattle on sale to-day was about sufficient to supply the butchers at this season of the year. The market opened up fair, dealers holding cattle firm at prices about 50c per hundred pounds higher than ruled last week. Butchers knowing well that the supply was not greater than was required, commenced buying early in the morning, and a great many of them purchasing two weeks cattle (next Monday being Christmas), the market was under this influence became more brisk at better prices than have ruled any time since last spring. Holders of stock had no difficulty in making sales, and—something unusual—all reported trade satisfactory. There is no doubt but what to-day's market was the best drovers have had for a long time. Our market till within a few weeks has been quoted with stock, principally of the common and lower grades, and selling has been hard work; but now the surrounding counties are pretty well drained of cattle, and dealers can go West and East and purchase a much better quality of stock without having the fear of meeting overstocked markets. From this time on some of our drovers will buy in Chicago every week, and we look for more regular and better markets after the holidays.

Stockers.

The supply of stockers on sale to-day was again small. There were quite a number of farmers here desirous of purchasing, but most of them had to go home without getting any. Dealers all say that the cattle are held too high in the west to be brought here and sold at prices farmers want to buy at.

Prices.

The following are the prices at which the different grades of cattle sold: For extra, 1,200 to 1,300 cattle $6 50 to $7 00; prime 1,200 to 1,300 steers, $6 00 to $6 25; medium, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $5 25 to $5 75; common butcher stock, $4 50 to $5 00; cows, heifers and bulls, &c., $3 00 to $4 50; stockers, $3 50 to $4 00.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

Cars.		Cars.
Marks & Bros., from Chicago	2	Keefer, from Chicago	2
L. Keefer, from Chicago	2	M. Varner, from Chicago	1
P. Hartman, from Chicago	1	S. Krous, from Chicago	2
J. Shamburg, from Chicago	1	Rothschild & Z, from Xenia, Ohio	2
Greenwald & K, from Crestline, Ohio	2	Marks & Bros, from Crestline, Ohio	2
S. Trueman, from Crestline, Ohio	1	W. Wood, from Indianapolis	3
K. J. Keys, from Mansfield, Ohio	1	J. W. Unger, from Canton, Ohio	1
T. G. Dalzell, from Enon, Ohio	1	P. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	1
C. & P., prepaid	1		

HOGS.

A. M. Snyder, from Orrville, Ohio	2
J. Anderson, from Orrville, Ohio	1
C. F. Labin, from Canton, O., mixed stock	1
D. Sherrick, from Canton, Ohio	1
T. Bamlgarden, Enon, O., mixed stock	1
Total	35

Cattle Sales.

McKennan & Cotton sold 16 head Butler county cattle at prices from $3 to $4 50 @ 100 lbs.

Rothchild & Zeiger sold 2 loads fair Ohio cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 50; also, 12 head Washington county cattle from $4 to $4 50.

L. Keefer sold 32 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 to $6 @ 100 lbs.

Willis Wood sold 1 load good cattle at $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Jacob Lobeman sold 20 head Washington county cattle from $4 to $5.

J. Shamberg sold 53 head Chicago and Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $5 50.

Peter Harriman sold 18 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 12 to $5 75 @ 100 lbs.

Jacob Meedy sold 60 head western cattle at figures from $4 00 to $6 00.

S. Katz sold 36 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 25 @ 100 lbs; also, 2 extra cattle to J. H. Bytenger & Co., weighing 3,500 lbs., terms private.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 54 head Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at prices from $4 25 to $5 75; also, 9 head extra cattle to C. Sueizner, and 4 head to F. Helbing, private.

James Norris sold 7 head Pennsylvania cattle at prices from $2 25 to $4 00.

M. Kraus sold 4 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 25 @ 100 lbs.

James Hamlin sold 18 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 25 to $5 00 @ 100 lbs.

S. Low entered 37 head Washington county cattle at prices from $3 25 to $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro sold 5 loads Chicago and Ohio stock at figures from $5 00 to $6 50 @ 100 lbs.

George Frater sold 7 Ohio cattle at prices from $3 25 to 8 50 per 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 44 head Pennsylvania stock at prices from $4 50 to 6 50 per 100 lbs.

Strouse & Perrine sold 6 head Pennsylvania cattle at figures from $3 00 to 6 00 per 100 lbs.

James Hamlin sold 2 head extra cattle, weighing 4,000 lbs., at $8 00 per 100 lbs.

T. G. Dalzell sold on sale 9 head extra cattle from Enon, Pa.; unsold at close of market.

L. Shamberg sold 15 head cattle at prices from $4 50 to 5 50 per 100 lbs.

R. McCassin sold 12 head Lawrence county cattle at figures from $4 00 to $4 50.

Helms & Arnold sold 12 head fresh cows at prices from $30 00 to $60 00.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, not exceeding 500 head. The market opened up fair and continued so until the close. Everything was sold and dealers report the market a slight improvement over last week. A good many butchers purchased a two weeks' supply and this helped to make the market active. At ten o'clock all the sheep were sold. Following are the sales as reported by different dealers.

Jacob Rind sold 26 head Lawrence county sheep at prices from $5 50 @ head to $6 50 @ 100 lbs.

Robert McCassin sold 128 head extra Canada sheep, averaging 120 lbs at $8 25 @ head.

E. Stouffer sold 50 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2 50 to $5 50 @ head; also sold 60 head to P. Cosh, averaging 100 lbs at $5 50 @ 100 lbs.

W. Fowler sold 30 head Butler county sheep at $4 25 @ head.

T. G. Dalzell sold 50 head common sheep at $2 50 @ head.

J. W. Stewart sold 50 sheep at prices from $3 00 to $5 00 @ head.

Drum & Worth sold 62 head Washington county sheep from $5 50 to $6 00 @ 100 lbs; also, 106 head Ohio lambs at figures from $2 00 to $4 25 per head.

Hogs.

The arrival of hogs by rail this week footed up some 8 cars, or 800 head. In addition to these there were some small lots which came with cattle and sheep, making probably 900 on sale this morning. The number of outsiders or transient dealers in the market was larger than usual. The market was active though prices were lower, and some of the sellers report losses. The following are some of the sales which came under our observation:

Emerick & Co. sold 100 head at figures from $4 50 to $5 00 @ 100 lbs.

Charles Byers sold 82 head at figures from $4 25 to $5.

J. Anderson sold 82 head Ohio hogs at $4 37 @ 100 lbs, average weight.

T. G. Dalzell sold 37 head hogs at figures from $4 40 to $4 50.

F. Hector sold 125 head from $4 25 to $5.

Rothschild & Son sold 125 head from $4 50 to $5 25 @ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 19, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing either new or important. So far as relates to prices they remain with but little alteration. Buyers seemed less anxious to operate; most of the dealers were inclined to wait. The following is all the information we could learn on the subject:

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot 10¾c; S. O. all year 10¾c; B. O. all year 11c; Parker's $3 75; lower creek $4 25; Oil City $4 25.

REFINED.

The market continues steady with a light inquiry. The asking rates were: Spot 21¾c; December 22c; January, February, March 22¼c; January to June 23¾c; B. O. first 6 months 24½c. These prices include eastern delivery.

Oil City Weekly Letter [Oil City Derrick, Dec. 16.]

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—The market, on Saturday was quiet and prices unsettled all day. At the close the market broke and spot oil could be bought at $4 00. Following are the

SALES:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$4 47¾
3,000 bbls do.....4 45
2,000 bbls do.....4 40
1,000 bbls do.....4 37½
3,000 bbls, do settlement.....4 00
1,000 bbls do.....4 00

OIL CITY, December 18.—Market dull; ordinary on lower road held at $4 20; 47 gravity Oil City held at $4 25.

ROUSEVILLE, December 18.—Market quiet and weak at nominal $4.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 18.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; $4 40 the ruling figure.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market very quiet; $4 05 bid; $4 10 asked for spot.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market weak; S W 21¾@21¾c; January 21¾c; February 22¼@22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 18.—Sales December at 21¾c; January to March 22¾c; January to June 23¾c; crude 11½c.

No market price established yet, trade fearfully dull, and contract balance month about 22½c; crude dull and weaker; spot held at 12½c, with 12c bid. No sales.

OIL CITY, December 18.—Market quiet at $4 30@4 35.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market quiet and nominal at $4 10 bid.

PLEASANTVILLE, December 18.—Market quiet and dull at $4 00.

TITUSVILLE, December 18.—Market dull at $4 25.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 18.—Market "busted"; offering for spot $4; nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, December 18.—Market quiet at $3 85; no transactions reported.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Crystal Oil Works	302
J. V. Patton	David Wilkins	80
L. P. Shuck	Citizens Oil Works	313
Boswell & Co.	Model Oil Works	450
Thomas Hackett	Riverside Oil Works	460

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Bbls.		Bbls.
Crystal Oil Works	202	D Wilkins	80
Citizens Oil Works	114	Model Oil Works	450
Riverside Oil Works	462	
Total		1,608

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, December 16, 1871.

Standard Oil Co, 201 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Son, 59 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 206 bbls to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M. Porter, 204 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total.....570

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Elkin, B & Co, 50 bbls to P A Davis, Philadelphia.

Total.....50

New York Hop Market.

December 16.—There is a good demand for the better qualities of 1871's, which are very scarce. The sales are about 1300 bales at from 60a70c, as to quality. Older growths are held above the views of consumers. The following is from the circular of 14th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	818
Receipts corresponding week last year	2,979
Receipts corresponding week 1869	3,791
Total receipts since September 1st	19,156
Total receipts corresponding season last year	30,928
Export clearances for the week	2
Total exports since September 1	1,936
Total exports last year to this week	70
Total imports since September 1	2,136

Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of December 2d: "Extreme dullness has characterized our market this week, and all classes of hops can be bought on easier terms, though prices are nominally firm. No demand is exhibited on any description of hops, and I do not see any prospect of an important change until the turn of the year. Foreign markets show no change."—*Commercial List.*

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

December 16.—The Market for Scotch pig iron is firmer, with reduced stocks and a further advance of 1@2c $ ton on the other side. Some of the choice brands are scarce, particularly Gartsherrie, and, in view of probably light receipts during the winter, consumers are supplying their wants more freely. There is no quotable advance, but holders are not anxious to negotiate large sales for present or short future delivery.

American pig remains quiet and unchanged. But the close in navigation and advance in railroad freights, in consideration of the small supply immediately available, have tended to stiffen the market. But the current production is large, and the stocks at the furnaces and shipping points will be likely to accumulate during the winter; so that on the opening of the water routes next spring, when supplies can be cheaply forwarded to the consuming markets, a low range of prices is anticipated both for the domestic and foreign commodity. In the meantime the consumption is not likely to be large, owing to the comparatively low ruling of products and small margins of manufactures.

Manufactured iron of all descriptions is very firm, with a gradual advance in some foreign products, which are scarce and cannot now be imported at rates lately current. There is a good demand for the leading descriptions of Winter hardware, and price lists are being revised to correspond to the enhanced cost of production. Refined bar has advanced to £11 10s $ ton in Liverpool, which has of course been followed by a further advance of $2 50 $ ton by the Pennsylvania manufacturers, who are now doing a very profitable business.

Scotch pig is in fair demand and prices are firmer, with sales of Langloan No. 1 at small lots, and in range of $56a59 $ ton, including Gartsherrie at $58 50 @59, and Coltness at $59 50@60. American is quiet and steady, with sales of yard lots at $38a41 $ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra $39, and No. 1 at $40 50@41 00 $ ton. Forged or charcoal pig is firm at $48a50 $ ton, as to brand. Iron continues in fair demand and prices abroad have again advanced. We quote store sales of English common at $75a80, and refined do at $90a95 $ ton. American refined bar iron is selling at $3a3½ $ to, as to size. Rails are in active demand; English are 1¼@1½ $ ton, gold; American are firm at $72a75 $ ton, currency. Old rails are scarce and firm, with sales at $42a43 $ ton. Nail speed is selling at 15a15c for English, and 16a16c for American.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 16.—There is a brisk retail demand, and many of the dealers are unable to keep up with their orders. The sales to-day were mainly at 2½c $ bush for Pittsburgh, and 3½c for Ohio river, delivered to consumers. None selling afloat.

LOUISVILLE.

December 16.—The market is unchanged to-day. Dealers quote as follows, delivered: Beaver Dam and Render (Ky.) 18c $ bush; Pittsburgh 23c; Anthracite, egg size, $12 $ ton; nut size, $11.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

HOGS.

CHICAGO, December 18, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand but at lower rates: No 1 spring $1 34½; No 2 $1 19¾; No 3 $1 10¾a1 11; selling January $1 20¾; seller February $1 21¾.

CORN—Firm; No 2 mixed 40¾a41c; rejected 39a39½c; car 41c at stock yards; seller January 41¾c; February 42c@42½c. No 1 nominal at 42c.

OATS—Speculative inquiry and prices steady; No 2 32c; seller January 32½c; February 33¼c.

RYE—Dull and a shade lower; No 2 62½c.

BARLEY—Dull and drooping; No 2 fall 59½c; seller January 60½c.

PORK—Demand fair and prices advanced; mess $13 30@13 35, closing at inside figure; seller January $13 45@13 50; February $13 80@13 85; March $14 05@14 10.

LARD—Steady at 8¾c; seller February 9¼c; March 9½c.

GREEN MEATS—In fair request and firm at previous prices.

BULK MEATS—Unchanged.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet.

HOGS—Active and advanced: live $4 00@4 15 for shipping; $4 20@4 40 for packing grades; dressed $5 00@5 12½, closing steady.

WHISKY—Unchanged at 88c; 88½c asked at close.

6 P. M.—Wheat more active, but easier; sold down to $1 19¾ for January and closed at that figure bid, $1 20 asked.

Hogs continued active and excited up to the close; range $4 00@4 55.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 17.—Cotton in fair demand but lower; middling upland 19½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $5 05@5 10; common to good $5 20@6 60; good to choice $6 55a7 10; white wheat extra $7 05@7 25; extra Ohio $6 45@7 50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky active and lower at 92@92½c. Wheat dull and nominal: No 2 $1 48@1 53; winter red western $1 54@1 60; amber $1 62@1 65; white $1 65@1 75. Rye dull and nominal; western 90c. Barley quiet and heavy; prime western 90c; No 2 round State 85c. Malt dull; State $1 00. Corn firm; No 2 western mixed, afloat, 77¾@78c; old western mixed in store 78c; afloat 79¾@80c. Oats dull and heavy; western and Ohio 55¾@56c; white western 58@59c. Hay firm; shipping $1@$1 10; retail lots $1@$1 60. Hops firm. Coffee firm; Rio 18@20c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼@9½c; centrifugal 10¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet at 8¼@8¾c. Tallow firm; prime 9¾@9¾c. Petroleum 13c; refined 22¾@22¾c. Turpentine firm at 47¾@48c. Pork firm; mess $13 62½@13 75; new prime mess $11 25@11 50; mess January and February $14 87. Beef steady; plain mess $9@11; extra $11@13; beef hams steady and quiet. Cut meats firm and quiet; pickled bellies 9¾@9¾c; pickled shoulders 7¾@8c; pickled hams 11@11¼c. Middlings firm and quiet at 10¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle 9¾@9¾c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Total receipts of beeves 6,450, with 3,200 for sale. Market opened fair, but closed heavy, viz: 90 cars at One Hundredth street, 80 at Communipaw and 37 at Weehawken. Many extra large Christmas cattle rush up in weight for few in numbers. There were never before so many extra fine cattle, more than can crude 11½c. Good above prices for smaller animals. Very few at 12c, or $2?5 each. Most of the Christmas cattle sold at this scale; ordinary to fair steers at 9a11c, or about as last week; 6 cars Illinois, 51 cars at 11@11½c; 10 cars, 10 cwt, at 12¾a12c; 5 cars Kentucky, 11 cwt, at 12a 12½c.

Veals—Total receipts 29,700, with 10,000 to-day; ordinary stock rather easier, or 5a5½c; many extra Christmas sheep of 140 to 190 lbs sold at 7¾a8c; 1 car, 200 lbs Canadas, holding for 9c, with 8½c offered.

Hogs—Receipts 52,000 total, and 18,500 to-day; market weak at 4¾a5c, two cars selling at 4¾c, and two cars at 4¾c; city dressed 5¾a6½c; western dressed 5¾a5¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 18.—Cotton dull and drooping; middlings 19a19½c. Flour steady and in fair trade demand; family $6 60a6 75. Wheat dull but unchanged; No. 1 at $40 50@41 00 $ 2 bush; red and drooping at 44a46c. Rye—An advance asked but none established; asking 80a82c. Oats steady at 36a36c. Barley steady at 50a85c. Provisions and oils unchanged. Pork dull but held firmly at $13 75a 13 87 cash; sale at $14 25, buyer January. Lard drooping at 8¾a8¾c. Bulk meats declined and dull: shoulders 5¾c, sides 6a6¾@6¾c, fully cured. Bacon drooping for shoulders; sides unchanged; shoulders 6¾@7c; sides clear rib and clear 7¾a7¾c. Hogs firm at $4 40a4 45. Whisky strong at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 18.—Provisions—sales 87 bbls; prices unchanged. Bagging quiet at 13¾a14c. Cotton quiet; middling 19c. Flour in good demand on orders; extra family $6 50. Grain quiet but firm; wheat, red and white $1 37a1 45; corn in bulk on arrival, 56a57c; shelled from store 62c; sacks and delivered; oats and rye firm. Hogs weak at $4 40a4 60; receipts since Saturday 2,400. Provisions—quiet but firm; mess pork held in round lots $14 00; bulk shoulders 5¾c; sides, clear rib 6¾c; do clear 6¾c, 6¾c asked. Bacon—shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; loose; hams, sugar cured, packed, 14c. Whisky quiet at 91c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 18.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat—No 2 easier at $1 19¾ cash; seller January $1 21; No 1 $1 22. Oats steady; No 2 steady at 32c. Corn—No 2 mixed scarce and firm; No 1 steady at 64c. Barley—No 2 fall steady at 64c. Provisions—Buyers and sellers apart; mess pork $13 00; seller March $13 75; bacon shoulders 5¾c; sellers 6c. Lard—prime kettle rendered 9c; steam 8¾c. Hogs—live weak at $4 20a4 25; dressed firm at $5 05.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; seller March $1 43¾; No 2 red $1 36¾. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 56c; low mixed 54a55c; yellow 49c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 40c. Clover-seed steady at $6 25a6 40. Hogs steady at $5 00.

Cotton Markets.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton dull and nominal at 19¼c.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 18, 1871.

The river is falling, with three feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 41 at 6 P. M.

F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 18, 1871.

River stationary, with about four feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 38 at 6 P. M. C.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE weather since our last has moderated. The weather-wise portion of the community predict an early resumption of navigation. We hope they may be correct in their surmises. A coal boat rise would very acceptable to a large class of people, including the coal interest.

THE Kate Putman passed Memphis on Friday.

THE Tennessee river is reported very low and falling.

SIX coal barges that were sunk at Neville are still to be found at that place.

THE towboat Three Lights was engaged yesterday in breaking the ice in the Allegheny.

THE steamer Champion has been chartered for the Big Sandy trade.

H. C. FUDDAY, the bay king of Newburg, has three thousand tons of hay for shipment South.

THE Bellevernon, Captain Darrah, passed Memphis on Friday evening for Cincinnati, with a big trip.

CHAMPION HOG RIDER.—Capt. U. R. Piersel is the champion bareback hog rider of America. He rode a refractory hog a half square at Dover, trying to get him aboard the landing.

CINCINNATI.—Mr. T. S. Royse, agent for the Morgan Line of steamships to Mobile and Texas, has been instructed by the company to withdraw all, instead of steamer, from New Orleans to Mobile.

CHEAP.—The Louisville *Commercial* says: We are informed that the railroad offices were offering to sell first class through tickets to New Orleans for $15; but a wide-awake steamboat agent was able to send the travelers at greatly advanced figures. Competition is just now pretty sharp.

THE officers of the steamer J. E. Rankin report that the yarn about their having exacted five quarters from each of the wrecked people on the Pauline Branch is a base fabrication. We are glad to learn that business of that kind is left for Captain Leathers, of the Natchez, to perform, assisted by the "cur" of the *Cincinnati Bulletin*.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: A subscription will be taken up on Change to raise money to defray the expenses of closing Steely. The contract to blow out Fisher at $600 a day to make a channel through the ice from Carondelet to St. Louis harbor, in order that they may get coal. Captain Coghill, of the R. J. Lockwood, says twenty-five dollars will cover the repair bill of that boat. He regrets that her whole cabin is torn out being untrue.

MR. W. TILEY, river editor of the New Albany *Ledger*, has been presented a fine gold watch and chain. The example of New Albany should be imitated by other cities. It is noble.—*St. Louis Times.*

Wonder if this thing's going to become contagious? *Cincinnati Gazette.*

Not the least danger. "This thing" only occurs about once in a century. The *Gazette* reporter will have a good time waiting.

THE coal merchants of Pittsburgh are raising a fund to dredge the channel at the Panhandle bridge road bridge. Two thousand dollars will be required to do the work.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We hope the steamboat men will deduct the amount from their wharfage account, just to learn the City Councils that they can be imposed on just about as long as they mean to stand it.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch of Saturday says: Commodore H. R. Hazlett and lady arrived this morning from Sioux City. The Commodore will make St. Louis his headquarters during the winter. One thousand tons is all the rainwater which can be sent daily to boats at Cairo and Belmont, while one small steamwheel boat, with the assistance of a barge, will do that amount. The Lake Pontchartrain rates. In addition to the E. H. Durfee, the Huntsville is advertised to leave Cairo for New Orleans. The ice above the bridge still holds.

IRON BRIDGE BUILDING.—St. LOUIS MOVING IN THE MATTER.—The *Republican* says: Messrs. Piper & Linville presented on 'Change the plans for a building for the construction of two barges, which exhibited the location of the machinery, etc. The projectors assume that the building can be constructed and all preparations made, viz: for $100,000, and invite all interested in the extension of our river commerce, and who are willing to evince their faith by work, to meet them in the directors' room of the Exchange. The plan projected seems feasible, the building to be fairly adapted to the purpose, providing as it does, for the construction of two barges at the same time, or in other words the working of double gangs of mechanics, and as the great object in the management is to obtain cheap transportation by utilizing the mineral resources of the South, it is to be hoped that the attendance will be neither limited nor unsatisfactory.

RED RIVER.—The Shreveport *Southerner* has the following: The river fell four inches in the twenty-four hours ending at 5 P. M. on yesterday, and is now two feet below the highest water mark of the season, or seventeen feet above the lowest. The news from above is to the effect that the waters are still falling. At Long Prairie on Tuesday there had been a fall of fifteen feet, as reported by the officers of the steamer Flavilla. The steamer Saladin, Bossier, Morgan and Right Way are above the raft, and are held there by the obstructions in Bush's canal and the Kelly Bayou Navigation Company's route. The Flavilla and Hamilton are lying at our wharf waiting for a rise or fall in the waters above, so they can securely venture on a trip to the raft region. The both fires came up with a new dress on, red paint around her chimneys, and looking as neat as a new pin. When we see such boats as the Oceana, the H. L. Tally, the Rapids, Moore, La Belle, and boats of their class daily landing at our wharf, we cannot reasonably complain of the want of water or the scarcity of tonnage. On the contrary we have an abundance of both water and boats, and with a good prospect for a continuance of both.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIV

THE VERY LATEST.

CONGRESS.

The Retrenchment Committee.

Power Given to Send for Persons and Papers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1871.

In the debate, which was renewed with great vigor to-day, on the Retrenchment Committee, Messrs. Conkling, Sherman, Morton, Chandler, Edmunds and others, who have been fighting Trumbull's resolution, gave as a reason that it is too limited and does not give the Committee half the powers contemplated by Morton's caucus resolution, and also by the amendment thereto which Conkling agreed to-day. After their picked committee had been announced, these Senators suddenly became as bold as lions in pursuit of fraud, and the independent Republicans, in view of their assertions to-day, are wondering whether after all they have not been rather lax in demanding that the Committee should have more powers than contemplated in Trumbull's resolution.

Immediately after Mr. Anthony had announced the Retrenchment Committee as agreed upon in caucus, Mr. Sumner got the floor and commented upon the way in which it had been made up rather severely. He addressed himself personally to Buckingham, and asked the latter Senator if his conscience did not teach him that in accepting the Chairmanship of the Retrenchment Committee he was usurping a place which by all laws of courtesy and parliamentary usage belonged to Trumbull, as the author of the original resolution. Thus appealed to, Mr. Buckingham explained that he had asked the Senator from Illinois if he would accept the chairmanship, and being replied to negatively, took it himself upon the solicitation of brother Senators. Mr. Trumbull denied having refused in the manner stated. Mr. Sumner then proceeded to speak of other members thereof, and to show that every one, with the exception of Bayard, had voted against the proposition to create the committee. He compared referring any matters to a committee made of such members like putting a child to a nurse who cared not for it. Other objections being made to the composition of the committee, it was suggested as an amendment to him that one more Democrat be added thereto, and the name of Mr. Casserly was suggested and accepted. Mr. Logan, who has been heard in the Senate but once since taking his seat, to-day made one of the most telling speeches that has been delivered during this long debate. He protested against the whole caucus system, which sought to fetter independent thought and action. For one, he in future did not propose to allow himself to be bound by its dictations. He struck at the heart of the present difficulty by saying there were about five men in the Senate who considered themselves the Republican party, and who attempted to run the party in their own selfish interests. He did not propose to allow himself to be removed out of the party by this self-appointed clique, nor to be put in positive antagonism towards the administration simply because they saw fit to so assert it. He believed the administration to be honest and well meaning, and that its greatest misfortune was that it had such narrow-minded and wrong-headed defenders. If the administration had suffered in this present struggle, it was because it had been misrepresented and placed in a false position by its self-styled champions. Logan's speech was well delivered, and its scathing effects were felt by the clique to whom it was addressed, but not one of whom essayed to reply thereto.

Conkling was in a fine humor for all over to his unsuccessful efforts to brow-beat Patterson and Bayard, while Morton was more than usually dogmatic, in first asserting that we had the best civil service in the world, and second, that the latter would be exemplary patron and champion. Some of his points were so very thin in commenting upon Trumbull's resolution, that they excited smiles of even his partisans. He was principally opposed to Trumbull's resolution, he said, because it was a limitation upon the powers of the committee. His resolution, or rather the one which he had framed by him but reported from the caucus by authority, was more generous in the powers it proposed to confer upon the committee.

When the session began Trumbull's resolution of instruction to the committee, authorizing it to inquire in regard to the abuse of patronage, and to send for persons and papers, was pending. This was voted out of the way, so that a vote thereon might not take precedence of the caucus resolution. When Trumbull got the floor, he read from the *Globe* to show that when the Committee of Retrenchment was revived in the Thirty-ninth Congress, no division occurred in either House, but that in each the language of his pending resolution was put in, in the Senate by amendments by Sherman, Edmunds and Anthony in succession, and that the identical clauses thereof proposed had drawn were the very ones they had been vigorously fighting for several days. This added to the great annoyance and chagrin of the whole company who had opposed him.

Edmunds undertook to flounder out of the embarrassing position, but only succeeded in making one of his sourest and most repellant efforts. He was greatly grieved at the course of the press in the matter, and consoled his brother officers with the reflection that the press did not represent anything but the opinions of a few men who controlled the leading journals. He exceeded some of his associates in impropriety by reading to the Senate a private letter he had borrowed from Senator Trumbull a short time before, for which he was severely rebuked. Finally, Trumbull's resolution was voted down by 29 to 18, at which figure was the first of signs of relief for the day on the part of Conkling & Co., and these quickly disappeared upon Wilson rising and moving to give the Committee power to send for persons and papers, which was carried, 37 to 17. The seventeen who voted against the proposition to act were: Ames, Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Corbett, Edmunds, Ferry, of Michigan, Flannagan, Frelinghuysen and Stewart. Of the Committee the following set in their seats and declined to vote: Conkling, Harlan, Howe, and Pool. Among those who left before the vote was taken were Buckingham, Morton and Sherman. The caucus resolution, with Wilson's amendment, was then passed. The Senate adjourned, leaving Conkling's buncombe resolution to investigate the New York Custom House for future consideration, and probably for further debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 18, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. CONKLING offered a resolution directing the Retrenchment Committee to investigate Mr. Schurz's charges of fraud in the New York Custom House. Its consideration was postponed till the committee was appointed.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution for the appointment of the following Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment: Messrs. Buckingham, Frye, Howe, Stockton, Scott and Bayard.

Mr. SUMNER—I ask the Senator who offered that resolution to state whether there was a unanimity among the members of this Committee any of the Senators who brought forward this inquiry, and especially urged it upon the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY—The Senator knows that as well as I do. I think the gentlemen named are exceedingly judicious, sensible, moderate men, who command the confidence of the Senate, although I do not know that they have made themselves very conspicuous in connection with the charges that have been made here.

Mr. SUMNER—When I heard the list I was astonished at the absence of certain names. I rose on this list not the name of a single Senator who urged this investigation, or who voted for an investigation in the strongest form, unless it be the Democratic Senator from Delaware. [Bayard.] The Senators on this list all voted against an investigation in the strongest form, and I understood every Senator in favor of the investigation in the strongest form, except one Democratic Senator, is excluded from this Committee. It is for the Senate to determine, after the debate that has occurred, whether a Committee organized in that way can satisfy the country. Perhaps, indeed, it would be worth while to consider whether it is in conformity with parliamentary law. It is laid down in Jefferson's Manual that those who take exceptions to some particulars in a bill are to be of the Committee, but none who speak directly against the body of a bill; for a child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it. You smile, Mr. President—you naturally smile when you see that process going on in this chamber. [Laughter.] Jefferson proceeds to say: "It is therefore a constant rule that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it, and when any member to whom a bill has been referred himself named on the committee, he should ask to be excused. [Laughter.] Now, I understand this inquiry was first presented by the Senator from Illinois [Trumbull], and urged by him in an elaborate and able speech, which has already awakened echoes throughout the country. I miss his name from the committee, and in the debate on this subject that Senator was sustained by the Senator from Missouri [Schurz], but I miss his name. There were other Senators, I think, who spoke on that side; certainly there were others who voted on that side. I miss all their names, and I think the country will miss them. For five years past there has been a Committee on Retrenchment, joint in character, but still a representative of the Senate. I know not whether any of the members of that committee appear on the list of the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. SCHURZ—No.

Mr. SUMNER—My friend before me says not one. Neither the Chairman of that Committee, Mr. Paterson, who had gained much experience in ferreting out abuses, nor one of his associates, finds a place on this Committee. Why, Sir, to me it is simply inexplicable. I am at a loss to understand how my friend from Rhode Island [Anthony], in whom I believe reigns a spirit of justice, can bring forward a proposition for such a committee. But I have no desire to go into any opposition. I am only one. I simply make this statement that it may be of record, and that hereafter, should this committee fail in its inquiries, the country may know that the Senate was at least warned with regard to its character. I desire it to be understood that I have not one word except kindness for the much respected Senators who are named on this committee. I simply call attention to the fact that they took no part either by speech or vote in urging this inquiry, and that there appears upon this list no Senator who did. My purpose is accomplished if I call the attention of my friend from Rhode Island (Anthony) to the character of the committee he proposes.

[Laughter.]

Mr. ANTHONY—I believe that the appointment of this committee is strictly parliamentary. The committee was voted for unanimously. The Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) moved a joint committee, and had that committee been agreed upon, he would have been entitled to the chairmanship of it. But the resolution under which this committee was appointed was moved by me, and if the committee were appointed by the chair I would probably have asked to be excused as chairman. I don't know what my friend from Massachusetts (Sumner,) means when he speaks of Senators here who are opposed to his inquiry. I don't know of a single Senator who is opposed to the most searching and thorough inquiry into any charges of corruption by whomsoever made in this Chamber. Every Senator who has spoken on this subject has declared himself in favor of a thorough investigation, and I ask my friend to read the names of the men of this committee and say if there is a man there that he believes would cover up corruption. I consider this committee an eminently judicious one. This is the first time in my experience in the Senate that I have ever heard a committee objected to on account of the character of its members, and I am glad that the first experiment has been tried upon Senators against whom so little can be said.

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator from Rhode Island wholly evades the question. No Senator will say a word in disparagement of the character of either of the Senators proposed as members of this Committee, and no such issue can be forced upon the Senate. We are not here to investigate the character of Senators. We are here to inquire whether this proposed Committee will be in accordance with parliamentary usage and good sense. The question is whether, having resolved to investigate, the investigations shall be committed to the Committee, the majority of whom are earnestly in favor of the investigation, or to men who are opposed to it. To say that those who favor the investigation ought to be put upon the Committee implies no imputation upon the motives of those who would be excluded from it. There is a difference of opinion in the Senate as to the extent of frauds and the necessity for an investigation.

Mr. CONKLING—What difference?

Mr. THURMAN—The Senator from Nevada said the other day there was no necessity for an investigation at all; that this administration and its officials were so pure that there was nothing to investigate.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN asked Mr. Thurman whether the parliamentary rule was not that Senators who voted for the measure should be upon the Committee.

Mr. THURMAN—You can't evade the rule by taking six or seven gentlemen that voted for the resolution. There is a rule that the Senator who moves for an inquiry is to be placed at the head of the Committee, if he is of the dominant party; but the Senator from Illinois [Trumbull] is now put at the head of this Committee.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM—The Senator from Illinois [Trumbull] distinctly declined, not publicly but privately, to be either Chairman of the Committee or on the Committee.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The only conversation I ever had upon the subject, according to my recollection, was with the Senator from Connecticut. After the Senate voted down the proposition to raise the Committee and refer to it the subjects specified, and proposed simply to raise a Committee and give it no powers except such as the Senate should afterwards confer upon it, I did say to the Senator that I could not consent to serve upon a Committee raised in that way.

The morning hour here expired, and on motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the unfinished business was postponed by a vote of 41 to 22.

Mr. TRUMBULL resumed—Another parliamentary usage, he said, had been violated in this case. It was usage to permit the minority to select their own representatives upon a committee, but this committee had been cooked up in a Republican caucus, and the name of one Democrat that was to be allowed on the committee was selected without consulting the minority further. It was remarkable that there was but one Democrat put upon a committee which was to enter upon an investigation as broad as the union. Democratic senators were satisfied with the selection made, but their complaint was that the majority had undertaken to select for them at all, and also that one member could not fairly represent the Democratic party on the Committee.

Mr. HOWE protested against being classed as an opponent of the investigation because he had not thought fit to vote for Mr. Trumbull's resolution.

Mr. BAYARD inquired Mr. Sumner's criticism just. He believed the design in making up the committee with only one Democrat was that when a Senator offers a resolution of inquiry in some particular case, he implies that no other case should be investigated.

Mr. HOWE desired Mr. Bayard to understand that he would go as far as he [Bayard] in investigating any branch of the public service, and vote for the most radical, sweeping, searching investigation he knows how to construct.

Mr. BAYARD accepted Mr. Howe's pledge, and said that as a matter of fact, Trumbull's original proposition, believing that although Mr. Conkling voted against it before, he would support it now.

Mr. CONKLING said it was almost impossible to act an independent part in the Senate now. These three or four men, or perhaps five, who undertake to manage the party, call a caucus on any man who is supposed to be independent, and threaten to read him out. For one, he would act up to his convictions, and run the risk of being read out. I do not believe, said Mr. Logan, that the President of the United States fears investigation, but you have made the country believe he does. I do not believe that the Secretary of the Treasury fears investigation, but you have made the country believe that he does. I do not believe that any of the departments of the Government fear investigation, but you have made the country believe they do. As to the organization of the Committee, it is peculiar. When the Senate divided on this question of investigating the public service, twenty-four Senators voted for the proposition and thirty-five against it. But when it comes to the appointment of this Committee, seven members of it are taken from the thirty-five, and only one from the twenty-four. Of course there was no design in this. [Laughter.] But I fear that the making up of the committee in this way does not reflect much credit upon us twenty-four. [Laughter.]

Here the House bill in relation to steam boilers used on the Mississipi river was taken up and passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment to the pending resolution his proposition to instruct the committee to inquire into all subjects enumerated in his original resolution.

Mr. MORTON—The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) has stated to-day that no Senator on this Committee voted for an investigation in the strongest form. I would like the Senator to state what foundation exists for that statement.

Mr. SUMNER—I mean, there is no Senator on that committee who sustained by speech or vote the resolution of the Senator from Illinois [Trumbull], who began this appeal for such investigation.

Mr. MORTON—Then those who voted for the resolution of the Senator from Illinois (Trumbull) are to be considered as voting for an investigation in the strongest form. Now I wish to call attention to the fact which have stated, that under the resolution of the Senator from Illinois [Trumbull], the Committee would have no authority to investigate a single fraud. Mr. Morton argued at length in support of this proposition, and in conclusion said that impartial observers would say, not that the majority were trying to avoid an investigation, and that certain men, fearing that the President would succeed in reforming the civil service without their aid, and would get credit for it with the people, but they thought it use to step in and take the work out of his hands.

Mr. ANTHONY moved to strike out from Mr. Trumbull's amendment all relating to civil service, on the ground that the whole subject had been placed by law in the hands of the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL congratulated Senators on the able speech upon the progress they had made within the last few days. The Senators who, last week, regarded his resolution as outrageous, and who were astonished at him for introducing it, were now able to tolerate it with composure, though it was somewhat exactly eager for an investigation, though in a somewhat different way. Mr. Trumbull then made an elaborate reply to Morton's argument on the scope of his resolution, contending that under it all departments of the Government could be investigated.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, referred to Mr. Blair's statement last week, that the United States District Attorney and United States Marshal had been removed for having found an indictment against a man for violating a law that the United States had stated that there were papers in the Attorney General's office which would show that preliminary steps had been taken for the removal of the officers in question three weeks before the finding of the indictment.

Mr. BLAIR replied that his statement was based upon the testimony given before the Committee on Southern outrages, and remarked that as Senator Clayton was himself the person against whom the indictment was found, and as he had been acquitted on a technical point, he [Blair,] felt less disposed than he otherwise might have felt to give full credit to the Senator's statement.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. Trumbull, Edmunds and Cragin.

Mr. SUMNER, speaking of the Senatorial caucus, said it was a convenience, but imposed no obligation upon any one to obey its mandates, and that to claim that it could impose any obligation was infinitely absurd and unconstitutional.

Mr. Anthony's amendment was adopted by a vote of 39 yeas to 18 nays, Messrs. Bogy, Kenney, Patterson, Schurz, Sumner, Tipton and Trumbull, Republicans, voting in the negative. The amended proposition is as follows:

Resolved, That the committee of Investigation and Retrenchment be instructed to inquire as to the expenditures in all branches of the service of the United States, and report whether any or what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries or allowances ought to be reduced; what are the methods of procuring accountability in public officers or agents in the care and disbursement of the public moneys; whether moneys have been paid out illegally; whether any officers or agents, or other persons, have been or are employed in the public service without authority of law or unnecessarily, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the service of the country may and ought to be curtailed.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend this by providing that the Committee should have power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk, and to report by bill or otherwise. Disposed of.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment to the original resolution, substituting other Senators as members of the Committee. Lost.

The original resolution was then adopted, yeas 42, nays 1, Blair alone voting in the negative.

Mr. POOL stated that he could not serve on the Committee.

Mr. CONKLING moved to take up his resolution introduced and laid aside this morning.

Mr. TRUMBULL objected, and the resolution went over.

At ten o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced, including the following: To punish bank, insurance, State and Government officials for bribery and corruption.

By Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, to prevent cruelty to animals in transit on railroads.

By Mr. STEVENSON, to prevent the appointment of dishonest and incompetent Government officials, and making the officers appointing and the members of Congress recommending them responsible for their misconduct.

By Mr. ARTHUR, to abolish the export bonded warehouses for tobacco and snuff, also for the repeal of the special tax on manufacturers and dealers in tobacco and cigars.

By Mr. SHANKS, for a preliminary survey for a ship canal from the southern point of Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Ohio.

By Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to legalize polygamist marriages in Utah, and to dismiss all criminal proceedings in Utah against polygamists.

By Mr. TAFFE, for the admission of Utah as a State.

The House then took up and adopted Mr. COX'S resolution in regard to the Brussels Copyright. It directs the Committee on Library to inquire into the subject.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill modifying the steamboat act so as to allow boats on the Mississippi and tributaries to carry one hundred and fifty instead of one hundred and ten pounds of steam to the square inch on standard boilers of forty-two inches diameter, and on plates a quarter of an inch in thickness.

Thursday next was assigned to general debate.

Mr. HALDEMAN asked leave to offer a resolution expressing the profound regret of the House at learning of the angry severity with which the French government, of which Thiers is President, has pursued the prisoners captured from the government of the Commune at Paris.

Mr. PIERCE objected.

Mr. HALDEMAN moved to suspend the rules so that the resolution might be offered and adopted.

Mr. COX wished to offer an amendment condemning the atrocities of the Spanish government.

The SPEAKER stated that no amendment was in order. The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 95, nays 86, less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative. All the Democratic members, except Slocum, voted in the affirmative, also the following Republican members: Butler, of Massachusetts; Bailey, of Connecticut; Blair, of Michigan; Conger, Farnsworth, Hay, of Illinois; Killinger, Lowe, Lynch, Mercur, Platt, Porter, of Virginia; Scofield, Shelton, Starkweather, Sypher and Wilson, of Ohio. Hoar, Dawes, Kelly and Shanks voted in the negative.

Mr. HOAR then offered the following resolution and called for the yeas and nays. It was adopted.

Resolved, That while the conduct and practices of foreign governments to be beyond its jurisdiction, it deeply sympathizes with all efforts to establish self-government and Republican institutions, and with the families and friends of all persons who have lost their lives either in the field or on the scaffold or elsewhere, in the cause of civil liberty.

Messrs. COX and WOODS said it was not necessary to have the yeas and nays on that resolution, as no one would vote against it; but Mr. HOAR insisted on the yeas and nays, and the House ordered them.

Mr. COX again inquired whether he could not offer an amendment condemning the Spanish government for the brutal execution of medical students in Havana.

The SPEAKER told him he could not. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut, asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill early in January next for the immediate repeal of the income tax and for the repeal of other internal revenue taxes, except on liquors, tobacco and stamps.

Mr. DAWES—Let the resolution be simply referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. It does not give the Committee time to consider the matter, but instructs it to report a bill that will repeal all taxes on taxation and other taxes.

Mr. KELLOGG—I will modify the resolution so as repeal the income tax only, and I move to suspend the rules.

Mr. SPEAR, of Georgia, moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by a vote 109 to 80.

Pending the vote Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill declaratory of the rights of citizens, declaring women entitled to suffrage under the Fourteenth Constitutional amendment. The House adjourned.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 18.—Arrived—none. Departed—M. J. Wicks and Huntskill, New Orleans; Sunk City, White River; Independence, Red River; Red River falling; weather cloudy and cooler. Several steamers have come to the wharf from winter quarters, and will load for points below. A passage was made through one of the bridge channels to-day, by the opening of the upper ferry buildings on the Illinois side of the river, but the whole gorge moved down and closed it up again. It is said an additional pier will be made to-morrow to cut a passage through to Alton, but this project does not meet with favor, as the breaking up of the gorge above the city will imperil navigation South again by filling the river with floating ice.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 18.—River falling, with sixteen inches on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy and cool.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 18.—Dry goods market quiet and firm at 13½c for best brands heavy brown sheetings; 14c for heavy brown drills like Amoskeag and Lawrence; 15c for Atlantic H; 16c for Atlantic A; 17c for American staples; Hamilton and Amoskeag do 18c; 19c; Amoskeag corset jeans 19½c; Indian orchard do 18½c; Arlington blue denims 16c; Haymaker brown do 18½c; Otis A X A do 20c; do B B 20c; do CC 17c; Pearl River brown and bleached do 15c; Clark's O N T spool thread 80c; Green & Daniel's 3 cord do 90c; Newton's 3 cord do 90c; Cox's do 90c; do 6 cord do 50c; White Rock do 16c; Manchester prints 11½c; Sprague's 11c; Mallory pinks 11c; Cocarns XX alpaca braids 56c, and printing cloths 7½c.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

A Mrs. Diegmuller, of Wheeling, leaped from a third-story window of the hospital, while in the delirium of fever, on Sunday, and was almost instantly killed.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says: In the year 1809 a suit was entered in one of the courts of this county to recover the sum of nine dollars—the difference agreed upon by two parties who had made an exchange of property. Since that time the case has been constantly on the docket, from one court, then in another. It is needless to say that several attorneys have been worn out in the litigation, but they have not failed to remunerate themselves handsomely for services rendered. Some time ago the case in question was dismissed with it, and remanded it to the circuit Court of a French stort. Judge Caldwell gave it a quietus the last term of his court, and it is now confidently believed that it will sink to rest forever next March. Several thousand dollars have been collected during the sixty-two years this suit has been undergoing the knocking process. We guess the lawyers have taken the kernel, leaving the hull to the plaintiffs and defendants.

James L. Woody was found dead in his bed at his boarding-house in Irondale, Preston county, on the 4th inst. Heart disease was the cause.

At a serenade to a newly married couple near Fairmont, recently, a reviver was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through the arm of the young man handling it, and through the lungs of his brother, standing near by, inflicting a probably fatal wound on the latter.

Quails sell at a dollar a dozen, and pheasants fifteen to twenty cents a piece, in different parts of the State.

A little girl three years of age, daughter of Mr. Robert Leazer, residing near Bethany, met with a terrible death on Tuesday last. The family had been engaged in rendering lard, and a large pot was on the floor, which the child in stepping backward, fell into, and was dreadfully burned as to cause its death in a few hours.

A young lady hung herself near Wardensville, Hampshire county, a few a days ago. Cause not known.

Some few days ago, a gentleman hunting for deer in the mountains near Wardensville, Hampshire county, mistaking a young lad for a deer, discharged his gun at him, the whole load, SIX buckshot, entering his body, killing him instantly. The lad's name was Keller.

H. W. Rock offers his interest in the Fairmont *West Virginian* for sale.

The erection of a new building for the German Reichstag has been resolved on, and propositions and sketches are to be sent in to the Bureau of Prince Bismark until April 15, 1873. Plans will be received from the architects of all countries, but it would require too much space to give details. For the best sketch will be awarded 1,000 Frederick d'ors, and for the four next best, 200 each. The Reichstag building has brought two houses in the Wilhelm street for 3,300,000 thalers, which is a rather high price for the building ground only.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Letters Held for Postage in the Pittsburgh Postoffice December 18, 1871.

	Due.
Aul, Master Frank, St. Vincent, Pa.	3
Billings, Duright, Hardwick, Mass.	3
Field, H. & Son, Taunton, Mass.	3
Freight Agent, Shelbyville, Ky.	3
Gilday, Samuel J., Detroit, Mich.	3
Hamborn, Miss E. S., Marietta, O.	3
Hamblin, H. M., Greenville, Pa.	3
Hoffman, John A., Atco Postoffice, N. J.	3
Loughrey, Jas., Cleveland, O.	3
McKnight, D. A., Kansas City, Mo.	3
Murray, Col. J. A., Greenville, Pa.	3
Wray, Mrs. Jas. T., (2) Chicago, Ill.	6
Westwell, Mrs. Jas., Cleveland, O.	3
Warren, Miss Hattie F., Cardington, O.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, Postmaster.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Jane Coombs.

The initial performance by Miss Jane Coombs and her company, for the benefit of the Pittsburgh Art Association, was given last night at Library Hall. The attendance was good, but not nearly so large as the object of the performance, or the merits of the performers warranted. The piece presented was Lovell's sterling play, "Love's Sacrifice," a drama in which Miss Coombs has appeared several times in this city, and which is decidedly one of the best in her extensive repertoire. It is difficult to say why the cause which operated with sufficient force to prevent a crowded house. It could not have been the character of the drama, or the fact of its being the first night of Miss Jane Coombs's engagement, and so for lack of a better reason, the comparative thinness of the audience must be attributed to the fact that the piece had been previously performed. Miss Coombs as *Margaret Elmore* proved the hearty appreciation of the public, and added new laurels to those already won in our city. The part is one in which the lady appears to considerable advantage. It gives scope to the personator, and calls into its rendition so many marked changes of feeling and action, that none but a thorough artiste can successfully cope with it. Judge then of the grace in which it entered into the spirit of the role it is unnecessary to state. Her conception throughout was in the highest sense artistic, and as to her natural, it is most fully embody the artistic, her portrayal was almost perfection. As the devoted child, as the mother, as the lover, as the sensitive woman, as the shocked and disgusted daughter, as the heroic martyr, and as the bewildered heroine, she was alike excellent. In some of the scenes, notably that in which she accuses the friar of being the author of the foul plot which exposed her fathers' supposed crime and led her a martyr almost to the marriage with *La Font*, Miss Coombs was last night more than usually grand in the vehemence with which she hurled at the unfortunate monk the volume of her heart-burning invective. But to single out points of superior excellence in her acting is unnecessary, as throughout the play her performance was as near perfection as anything we have ever seen.

Of the *Matthew Elmore* of Mr. Frederic Robinson nothing can be said except in praise. It was a companion picture to *Margaret*, and to the excellence of his support much of the success of the female part of his support much of the success of the female part is due. Mr. Robinson throws into the part so much thorough earnestness that his audience are carried with him through all his bitter trials to his final escape from them, and this is after all the best test of the success of an artist.

Mr. Bradley as *Paul Lafont* was all that could be desired. The part is one in which a Pittsburgh public had never before seen him, and although everyone was satisfied that his personation would be at once graceful, easy, natural and complete, yet none once graceful, easy, natural and complete, yet none were prepared to say that what he would make of the character in Europe, and the character for exotic finish and fineness of finish is now thoroughly established. The same may be said of Prince's *Orpheus*. They are inexplicably rich in richness and beauty. Ball and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Open Every Evening.

R. E. Breed & Co.'s china store, 59 Wood street. Large stock of goods for the holidays.

Splendid Assortment of Christmas Presents at Decidedly the Lowest Prices in Either City.

Ladies', gents' and children's handkerchiefs, all kinds and qualities.

Ladies' and gents' handkerchiefs, in handsome boxes.

Ladies' lace and linen collars.

Ladies' real lace handkerchiefs and collars.

Ladies' colored and white cuffs.

Ladies' and children's gloves, all kinds.

Ladies' silk scarfs and ties.

Ladies' broached scarfs, all widths.

Gentlemen's winter gloves, a complete stock.

Gentlemen's fine cashmere hose.

Elegant glove and handkerchief boxes and cases.

Ladies' work boxes.

Writing desks, including some extra fine.

Jewel cases and perfume cases.

Gentlemen's fine morocco shaving and dressing cases.

Children's work boxes and writing desks.

Children's knit sacques, hoods, leggins and mitts.

Gents' and boys' woolen scarfs and comforts.

Ladies' and children's winter clocking, all kinds.

Portmonties, satchels, &c.

Together with an endless variety of fancy and useful goods, suitable for holiday presents.

Store open every night until 9 o'clock; Saturday night 11 o'clock.

SPENCER, JONES & CO.,
No. 115 Federal street, corner Park way.
Tths Allegheny.

"Let Live."

Mr. John M. Buck, the popular dealer in oysters, fish and game, at stand No. 44 Diamond Market, has just given us another evidence of his determination to protect the people against fraud and imposition in his branch of business. Some dealers counterfeited the XXX brand of oysters sold by him and half fried the cans, either for the purpose of defrauding their customers or breaking down Mr. Buck's trade, but he has taken the proper step to frustrate their designs. He has discarded the XXX brand, and now sells the "Let Live," every can being branded "Let Live" on the top. These oysters are sold at the small sum of twenty-five cents, and are equal to what other dealers sell for forty cents. If any of our readers in the country want oysters for the holidays they should send their orders to Mr. John M. Buck, as he will fill them promptly and on the most reasonable terms. He sells the best quality of can oysters for thirty cents, and the very finest bucket oysters at thirty-five cents per quart. Remember, his stand is at 44 Diamond market, where you will find the best quality of oysters and the freshest fish and game. Give him a call.

The Celebrated Extract De Absinthe,

At Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

The New Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine.

In these holiday times we would respectfully call the attention of the public to the new WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE.

Over six hundred thousand Wheeler and Wilson Machines are now in use.

Substantial excellency only could have attained to such a result. It is no experiment to buy a machine so thoroughly tested by time.

The introduction of one of these machines in the "home circle" Christmas morning would make the day memorable.

Machines delivered promptly December 25.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
140 Wood street.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Best Imported and Domestic Liquors,

Of all kinds, at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Parian Marble Vases,

Statuettes &c., for the holidays at R. E. Breed & Co.'s china store, No. 100 Wood street. Open every evening.

Bohemian Glass.

Vases and toilet sets for holiday presents at the China store, No. 100 Wood street.

Fine Old Tom and Holland Gin,

At Kiser & Clark's, 166 Wood street.

The China Store,

No. 100 Wood street, is the best place to purchase holiday presents. Open every evening for the next two weeks.

Cheap Goods

For the holidays at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

A. A. Whisky,

A very superior article at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Save 50 Per Cent

By buying your holiday goods at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

Angostura Bitters,

At Kiser & Clark's, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue.

No. 100 Wood Street.

R. E. Breed & Co.'s china store is the place to purchase goods for the holidays. It is open every evening.

Holiday Goods

Selling cheap at the China store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street. Open every evening until after the holidays.

For Holiday Goods

Go to Evans' Department Store, Masonic Hall building. Fine goods at low prices.

Pure Wines,

Of all the popular brands, at Kiser & Clark's, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue.

Go to R. E. Breed & Co.'s

China store, No. 100 Wood street, and purchase a set of China ware for a holiday present. The store will be open every evening.

FINE GOODS.

A visit to the book and stationary store of R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, will be sufficient to convince any one that they have a very superior stock of holiday goods, second to none in the city. Among the works intended expressly for holiday gifts, elegantly bound in morocco and with gilt inside, we notice "The Story of the Fountain," by Wm. Cullen Bryant, beautifully illustrated with forty-two engravings; also "Songs of the Heart" selections from various authors; the Poets and Poetry of England; the "Wonders of the Yosemite Valley and of California," by Prof. S. Kneeland; "Schiller's Gallery," a rich and beautiful work of art, and a number of other equally fine works, any one of which would prove a very acceptable Christmas present. Call and examine their stock.

HOUSE AND LOT ON MONTEREY STREET, ALLEGHENY, AT AUCTION.

A valuable property on Monterey street, in Allegheny, near the West Common or City Park, will be sold on the premises this morning at 10 o'clock by the order of executors of Catherine Martin, deceased. For particulars see McIlwaine's Auction advertisement. The beautiful situation of the property and its productive improvements make it very desirable either as an investment or for occupancy.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY

Of the age is at the Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

I AM RAPIDLY CLOSING OUT

My magnificent stock of substantial winter clothing for men and boys. I am offering the greatest bargains in winter clothing ever known in Pittsburgh. If you would save money do not postpone visiting "Big 13," but call there at once. Persons living at a distance will be more than compensated for all time and money expended in coming to the city by a single purchase at T. Tobias's, Big 13 Sixth street. Do cheapest clothier in the city.

P. S.—I have engaged the services of Mr. Coyle, the celebrated cutter, who is prepared to turn out the best fit in the two cities, at short notice. A fine stock of piece goods on hands to be made to order. T. Tobias, 13 Sixth street, (late St. Clair).

THE BEST GOODS

At lowest prices, for the holidays, at Evans's Department Store, Masonic Hall building.

LOOK AT THIS.

Pancoast & Co., 194 Liberty street, are selling their prime oysters at thirty cents per can, warranted to be one quart of good and sweet oysters in every can. Country dealers and families may be supplied with oysters at thirty cents per can. Don't pay other houses fifty cents for oysters not so good. Remember 194 Liberty street.

YOUNG MEN! YOUNG MEN!

Call and see the New Year's cards at Allan C. Bakewell & Co.'s, 75 Wood street.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

For pulmonary and asthmatic disorders, have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them. TFSSA

TOILET GOODS

Of every description for the holiday trade at the Department Store, 59 Fifth avenue.

THE QUALITY OF THE JEWELRY

Worn rather than the *quantity* indicates the character of the individual. "All that glitters is not gold." That you may feel assured that appearance and quality hold together, purchase your Jewelry and precious stones from C. Tetheyden, Esq., the *Manufacturing Jeweler* of the city, No. 139 Smithfield street.

(NO) WAR WITH RUSSIA,

So that Allan C. Bakewell & Co., 75 Wood street, have the finest display of Russia cards cases and pocket books for presents.

DIED.

McKEE—On Monday morning, December 18th, at 7 o'clock, DAVID McKEE, aged eighty-five years, father of the late David F. McKee, deceased.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. Morris, No. 174 Second avenue, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WINKEIDDLE—At his residence, Penn avenue, on Tuesday, December 19, 1871, at 4 A. M., PHILLIP WINKEIDDLE, in the ninety-first year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's Livery Stable, No. 125 Liberty street, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NELSON—On Saturday evening, December 16, 1871, at 10 o'clock, Mrs. NELSON, wife of Mr. Andrew Nelson, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 34 High street, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It imparts to Soups, Gravies, Game, Fish, Salads, &c., a most delicious relish. Beware of Counterfeits, and see that the name is not forged. Sold by Grocers and Dealers generally throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents,
NEW YORK.
Tths

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Gearing, Shafting, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Warehouse, Water Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY
DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG